

More, Hannah

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Moreau, Jacob Nicholas

See also Paris. Bibliothèque Nationale.
Département des Manuscrits. Moreau
Collection

Morehead, Eugene.

D.S.

Papers, 1879-1892

Durham, Durham County, North Carolina

Cab. 99 276 items

11-10-62

Morehead, Eugene, 1845-1889.

Papers, 1873-1893, n.d. Addition, 54 items (.1
lin. ft.)

Banker and business man -- Correspondence and
printed material.

Transferred: 5/12/1986

Accessioned: 5/23/1994

Acc. No.: 94-048

Morehead, Eugene. Papers, 1879-1892. Durham,
Durham County, North Carolina.

Eugene Morehead (1845-1889) was a pioneer banker of Durham. The son of Governor John Morehead of Greensboro, he graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1869 and later spent four years in Savannah, Georgia, where he married Lucy Lathrop in 1874. Mr. Morehead began the first banking operation in Durham in December, 1878, when he became the financial agent of six tobacco warehouses (Blackwell's, Planter's, Farmers', Reeaves', etc.). At this

Morehead, Eugene.

2

early period he conducted the office of deputy collector of internal revenue. On Jan. 1, 1884, Gerard S. Watts, wholesale tobacco dealer of Baltimore, Maryland, became his partner in Eugene Morehead and Co., with William M. Morgan as cashier. The Morehead papers reflect this biographical data and cover the ten years of his residence in Durham.

In 1879 Mrs. Lucy Morehead, visiting in Savannah receives letters from Eugene Morehead. The correspondence of Mr. and Mrs. Morehead in these

Morehead, Eugene.

3

papers is personal in character, dealing with family and local gossip as well as showing an interest in the First Presbyterian Church of Durham. Mrs. Lathrop of Savannah is the grandmother mentioned in the family letters.

George Washington Watts, secretary and treasurer of W. Duke, Sons and Company, writes to Eugene Morehead from their Chicago office on July 31, 1879, of local business and of the land purchased for building houses, later the old Watts and Morehead homes on South Duke Street,

Morehead, Eugene

4

for his family and for the Morehead family.

The letters at Christmas in 1882 give a glimpse of George W. and Valina (Beall) Watts and their daughter Annie, with mention of Dr. A. G. Carr and the Camerons.

By 1885 frequent comment refers to John Lathrop Morehead, the young Morehead son.

On Apr. 17, 1886, Eugene Morehead writes of "old man Duke" and his quarrel with "Dick Wright," predicting a big law suit. From this time the papers reflect the business develop-

Morehead, Eugene

5

ment of Durham. As Eugene Morehead's increasing ill health forced him to be absent in Asheville, New York, and Savannah in search of a cure, Wm. M. Morgan ran his bank and made almost daily reports. Morehead's interest in the Durham Fertilizer Company of which Samuel Tate

Morgan was president brings many comments. Reference is made in 1887 and 1888 to affairs of the Durham Graded School, as Mr. Morehead was on the first Board of Education and was its chairman in 1884. Of interest is the constant

Morehead, Eugene

6

need for capital as business expansion in Durham progresses. Among the many tobacco companies mentioned are Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, Faucett and Company, and W. Duke, Sons and Company. The formation of the Bank of Durham under William Thomas Blackwell is a part of this growth. Dominating the picture are the Dukes (Washington; Ben and Buck, "the Busy B's"), Julian S. Carr, Sam T. Morgan, and George W. and Gerard Watts.

The death of Eugene Morehead on Feb. 27,

*See letter of Nov. 4, 1888.

1889, in Savannah brought many expressions of respect both in the Daily Tobacco Plant of Mar. 4, 1889, and in a memorial booklet. His banking house was immediately reorganized by Washington Duke, J. S. Carr, W. W. Fuller, A. M. Rigsbee, W. M. Morgan, and G. S. Watts into the Morehead Banking Company (the predecessor of the ~~1910~~ Citizens National Bank).

The bills and receipts are those of Mrs. Lucy Lathrop. They belong to such local firms as Ellis-Stone's, the Markham Store, and Albright's Millinery.

Among the correspondents are J. Turner Morehead, James Dinwiddie, Wm. M. Morgan, and George W. Watts.

Three account books of the Morehead Banking Company are cataloged with those of the Citizens National Bank. These books date from 1903-1905, the last years of the Morehead Company, and are continued in its successor bank, Citizens National.

DS

Morehead, James Turner, Jr. (Entered in
the National Union Catalog of Manuscripts as
James Turner Morehead)

Papers, 1812-1939

Greensboro, Guilford Co., N. C.

Cab. 89	420 items
	268 items added, 4-42
5-30-41	6 items added, 5-42
	<u>694</u>

MOREHEAD, James Turner, Jr. Papers. 1812-1939
Greensboro, N.C. 420 pieces

This collection consists almost entirely of papers pertaining to legal procedure of James Turner Morehead, Jr. of Greensboro, North Carolina. There is practically no biographical material in the set.

Colonel Morehead, son of James Turner Morehead, a N.C. lawyer and a member of the United States Congress, 1851-53, was born May 28, 1838. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1858 with first distinction and completed the study of law under Chief Justice

MOREHEAD, James Turner, Jr. Sketch.2

Pearson at Richmond Hill in 1860. He enlisted in the Fifty-third N.C. Regiment and advanced from second lieutenant to colonel. He was captured March 25, 1865 at Hare's Hill at Petersburg.

After the war he settled in Greensboro and began the practice of law, riding the circuit of Randolph, Rockingham, Alamance, and Stokes counties. At times he served the state in the legislature, once being president of the Senate and discharged the duties of Lieutenant-governor. (For a fuller treatment of his life see Ashe's "Biographical History of North Carolina",

MOREHEAD, James Turner, Jr. Papers. 1812-1939
Vol. 2, pp. 272-78.)

Included in this collection are old family papers dating back to 1812 and legal documents such as indentures, wills, notes, receipts, writs, and papers concerning legal cases. Among the more interesting cases are the following:

In 1871 Walter D. McAdoo of Greensboro ordered and signed a contract with the James Hazlitt Co. of Baltimore, Md. for some whiskey. The whiskey wasn't delivered according to contract. McAdoo sued for damages. Morehead, as lawyer for the defendant, effected a compromise giving a small sum to McAdoo and paying his cost.

(Sketch. 3)

MOREHEAD, James Turner, Jr. Sketch. 4.

There are some very interesting and full letters, written in 1876, illuminating the difficulties of the early manufacturers of plug and twist tobaccos.

In 1881 Morehead acted in behalf of half blood brothers of John A. Mason, who died in Louisiana leaving the bulk of his property in Mississippi. The Civil Code of Louisiana provided that the half brothers receive a portion, but the law of Mississippi was that half bloods should get nothing. Morehead was successful in his endeavoring after E. D. Farrar, an associate lawyer, carried the issue before the Su-

Morehead, James Turned, Jr. Sketch. (5)

preme court of Mississippi.

Throughout his career Morehead worked for various collecting agencies; as, Fairthorn & Rand Law and Collection Office, Philadelphia; and Rand and Patton, also of Philadelphia.

In 1919 the city of Greensboro proposed to hold an election to see if the city limits could be enlarged. Morehead spoke against enlargement.

James Turned Morehead, Jr. was a member of the Democratic Party, and a Presbyterian. He never married. Included in the set are a few family letters extending to 1939, evidently accumulated after Morehead's deat [redacted] h, which was probably in 1919.

(6)

Morehead, James Turner, Jr.

Letters and Papers 1812-1939

Greensboro, N. C. Sketch 688 pieces

Also included in the set are the letters and papers of another James T. Morehead, Jr., a younger fellow, but evidently related to the man personage of this collection. His papers and those of his immediate family include a few legal briefs, and letters to and from James T. Morehead, Jr. Some concern James T. Jr's "puppy love" affairs, and others

Morehead, James Turner, Jr. Sketch (7)

were sent to him by family and friends while he was at Piedmont Sptings in States Col., N. C., and a patient in a Sanitorium.

A furhter addition made May 6, 1942, includes a letter from Robert P. Dick, two from Julian S. Carr of Durham, a Confederate garnisheement paper, a MSS. by Mrs. Jas. T. Morehead called "Uncle Oliver's Recollections", and a bit of poetry.

Morehead, John M[otley] I

Papers, 1842 - 1843

Raleigh, N.C.

Section A

4 pieces

APR 3 1942

Morehead, John Motley, I
Papers.
Raleigh, N.C.

4 pieces.

1843

Sketch

Of these four documents bearing the signature of Gov. Morehead, three are certificates declaring William Hill Secretary of State for the state of North Carolina, and the fourth is Representative's commission to Thomas Lanier Clingman.

To each of the Hill documents is affixed a MSS. copy of bills ^{legislative} re. the Bank of Cape Fear and the Bank in the Town of Wilmington.

Morehead, M. Louise

F - 6422

Music Score Book, Vol. I

28 Selections

Boards $34\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

10-5-59

Morehead, M. Louise

F- 6423

Music Score Book, Vol. II

29 Selections

Boards 34 x 26. cm.

10-5-59

Morehead, William

DS

Papers, 1825-1898

Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland

20-E

2395 items & 18 vols.

2-20-55

Morehead, William. Papers, 1825-1898. Cumberland, Maryland. 2395 items & 18 vols. Sketch

Business letters to William Morehead, operator of a household furnishing goods store in Cumberland, Maryland, from various business establishments in Md., N.Y., Pa., Ohio, and W. Va. The letters pertain to all phases of Morehead's business transactions - sale and purchase of goods, particularly stoves and water pumps, shipment of goods, borrowing of money, payment of promissory notes, etc.

Numerous advertisements, bills, and receipts, eighteen account books recording the sales and

Morehead, William.

2

expenses of Morehead's store during the 1860's and 1870's, and a portion of a deed of United States Letters Patent from George H. Kidney of Cleveland, Ohio, to A. Enfield of Cumberland, Md., are included in the collection.

Morehead Banking Company

See Citizens National Bank (Successor of
Morehead Banking Company in 1905)

MSS.

x

Moreland, James S.

Autograph album, 1864-1865.

2 items.

Captain, 17th Alabama Infantry

Album inscribed "Autographs,
Confederate Officers, Johnson's Island,
Ohio." Contains autographs of
imprisoned Confederate officers, along
with military units, home towns, and
occasionally date and place of capture.

Includes some poetry and drawings.

Acid-free photocopy is included.

1. Johnson Island Prison. 2.

Confederate States of America. Army.
Alabama Infantry Regiment, 17th. 3.
Genre: Autograph albums.

NcD

10 AUG 92

26365288

NDHYme

Moreland, Joseph

Papers, 1846.

Cleveland, Bradley Co., Tenn.

Section A

1 item.

FEB 7 '80

GUIDE

Moreland, Joseph. Papers, 1846. Cleveland,
Bradley Co., Tenn. 1 item. Sketch.

Letter of Joseph Moreland who migrated from Panther Creek, N.C. to Bradley Co., Tenn.. The letter to Nicklas Williams is a request for information about the family and friends he left behind.

MSS.

x

Moreland, Nancy Major.

Papers, 1768-1859.

2 items.

Wife of Francis Moreland of Orange
Co., N.C.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER (1768) once
belonging to Nancy Major Moreland and
containing manuscript family record
section concerning the Major family of
Orange County (later Durham County),
N.C. Entries list births and one
marriage. Many of the entries consist
only of a first name and a date, and
are probably records of slave births. A
note (1859) regarding the purchase of
corn is inserted between the pages.

NcD

22 JUN 93

28308708

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x Moreland, Nancy Major.
Papers, 1768-1859. ...

(Card 2)

1. Major family. 2. Slaves--North
Carolina--Genealogy. 3. Durham County
(N.C.)--Genealogy. 4. Genre: Prayer
book. 5. Orange County (N.C.)--
Genealogy.

NcD

22 JUN 93 28308708 NDHYme

MSS.

x

Moreno, Manuel Pantosa y.

Manuscript maps, 1797-1817, nd.

12 items.

Geographic labels, titles, notations, etc. are in Spanish.

Sketch maps, primarily in ink and water colors on paper, of colonial South America, particularly the Vice Royalities of Brazil [Spanish], New Grenada, and Peru. The geographic areas represented correspond to parts of 20th century Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, and Peru. The maps may have formed, at least in part, an atlas. This is indicated by two maps which are bound together under the cover "Atlas No. 2. Alto Perù Cartas Topograficas" . These maps show towns, Indian pueblos, Catholic

NcD

22 JUL 94 30810573 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Moreno, Manuel Pantosa y.

Manuscript maps, ... (Card 2)
missions and churches, forts, areas of
cultivation, mineral mines, battle
sites, roads, mountains, and bodies of
water, including Lake Titicaca. Some
maps have scales given in leagues and
keys as well as extensive notations.
One sketch map in pencil is signed
"Mendizabal". Map sizes vary between 21
x 29 cm. to 58 x 83 cm.

NcD 22 JUL 94 30810573 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Moreno, Manuel Pantoza y.
Manuscript maps, ...

(Card 3)

1. South America--Maps, Manuscript.
2. South America--Maps to 1800.
3. Bolivia--Maps, Manuscript.
4. Bolivia--Maps to 1800.
5. Peru--Maps, Manuscript.
6. Argentina--Maps, Manuscript.
7. Titicaca Lake (Peru and Bolivia).
8. Brazil--Maps, Manuscript--18th century.
9. Genre: Manuscript maps.
10. Genre: Sketch maps.

NcD

22 JUL 94

30810573 NDHYme

Morgagni, Giovanni Battista (1682-1771).

Papers, 1760

Padua, Italy.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

C

Morgan, Arthur A.

Letters. 1836

Perry, Houston co., Georgia

or . Section A

3 pieces

MAR 15 1935

Morgan, Arthur A. MSS. 1836
Perry, Houston co., Ga.

The collection contains business letters
and one letter on the Union Party in 1836.

Morgan, Daniel.

Papers, 1787.

Clarke Co., Virginia [?].

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item.

4-8-60

Morgan, Daniel. Papers, 1787. Clarke Co., Va.
1 item. Sketch.

Daniel Morgan (1736-1802?), signs a receipt
for money from Robert Carter for Mrs. Frances
Morgan, who had treated a Cartär Negro.

e

MSS.

6th 20:A Morgan, Edwin Barber, 1806-1881.
Papers, 1806-1881.
40 items.

U.S. Army Civil War leader and
Congressman.

Collection contains original letters,
including one from "Cordaroy" and
refers to a presidential order
extending the length of service of
Union regiments from three months to
two years. Another letter, from
Corporal Joseph Adams, describes the
capture of Corinth, Miss. Another
correspondent, Sgt. Johnson McDowell,
expresses optimism about the war's
outcome, and another item appoints
Morgan as cor ██████████ respondent of the
Bureau of Mil ██████████ itary Statistics.
Morgan was a ██████████ patron of education

NcD

20 MAR 97 36587218 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 20:A Morgan, Edwin Barber, 1806-1881.
Papers, ... (Card 2)

and received correspondence from Nelson M. Holbrook concerning school book publications. Other letters from Salem Town to Congressmen Barber express political opinions and touch on other topics such as the Kansas question, John Brown's Raid, the 1860 election, and a group of Northen sharpshooters.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

I. Adams, Joseph. II. Holbrook,
Nelson. III. Town, Salem, 1779-1864.

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587218

NDHYme

Morgan, Edwin Barber

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Morgan, Edwin Barber, 1806-1881.

Papers, 1857-1871. -- Addition, 24 items.

Shelf location: 4-E

Chiefly letters from Nelson M. Holbrook to Edwin B. Morgan, a wealthy patron of education, concerning a series of schoolbooks, both readers and spellers, he co-authored with Salem Town. Holbrook reports on his marketing of these books to school systems in New England and Canada, his revision of these works, and periodically requests that Morgan pay him for his part

Morgan, Edwin Barber, 1806-1881.
Papers, 1857-1871.

(card 2)

of the copyright; Morgan does not appear to be the publisher, however.

Purchase, 1987

Accessioned 2-18-87

Acc. No. 87-24

Morgan, Edwin Denison

Papers, 1861

New York, N.Y.

Section A

1 item

1-26-73

Morgan, Edwin Denison. Papers. New York,
New York

Edwin Denison Morgan (1811-1883) was a New York politician. A native of Massachusetts, he moved to Connecticut and later settled in New York City. In 1833 he married Eliza M. Waterman, and they had five children. Morgan's political career included membership in the New York State Senate (1850-1855), governorship of New York (1859-1862), and a term in the U.S. Senate (1863-1869). He also served

Morgan, Edwin Denison

2

as a major general of U.S. Volunteers from 1861 to 1863. For further information see Who Was Who and the Dictionary of American Biography.

The item is a letter dated Jan. 9, 1861, from Daniel Butterfield to Morgan. Although the letter is addressed to E. B. Morgan, evidence indicates that the correct addressee is Edwin Denison. Butterfield addressed the letter to the Governor and refers to "Your excellency" in the letter. Edwin Barber was a

Morgan, Edwin Denison

3

cousin of Morgan's. In the letter Butterfield referred to the oncoming war and the favorable attitude of his regiment, the 12th New York Militia, toward it. He offered that unit's services and requested additional supplies.

Morgan, Edwin Wright

Papers, 1839-ca. 1850

Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pa.

Section A

5 items

6-6-60

Morgan, Edwin Wright. Papers, 1839-ca. 1850.
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pa.

Edwin Wright Morgan (ca. 1823-1869) was a U. S. Army officer who served for a time with the 2nd U. S. Artillery Regiment as a recruiting officer. For information on Morgan, see F. B. Heitman, Historical Register . . . of the U. S. Army, I, 725.

The papers are routine in nature, two being official letters from Gen. George Gibson. Also included is a blank form for requisitioning

Morgan, Edwin Wright

2

arms and military stores.

Morgan, Henry

C

Papers, 1851-1859

Wysox, Bradford Co., Pa.

Section A

7 items

6-7-59

Morgan, Henry. Papers, 1851-1859. Wysox, Bradford Co., Pa. 7 items. Sketch.

These letters are all addressed to Henry Morgan while he is acting as attorney for several individuals. Among them is an employee in the Pension Office in Washington, D. C., who, after furnishing the information requested, volunteers his impressions of the activity in Congress. He reports on the charge against Rep. John Jamison Pearce of Pa. that he had attempted to buy votes for Nathaniel P. Banks, and on Pearce's denial. He wonders how the new Congress will get organized amid the con-

Morgan, Henry

2

fusion, and he feels that it is the next presidential election which is causing the trouble. He predicts that Buchanan will be nominated "almost by acclimation."

Morgan, Irby

C

Papers, 1861-1865

Montgomery, Montgomery Co., Ala.

Section A

10 items

1 item added, 1-3-66

10-2-58

Morgan, Irby. Papers, 1861-1865. Montgomery,
Montgomery Co., Ala. 10 items. Sketch.

This collection pertains chiefly to Irby Morgan, a Confederate soldier; S. D. Morgan; and possibly Confederate Gen. John Hunt Morgan. S. D. Morgan was connected with Confederate Army Ordnance; see The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. X, Part II, p. 370; and Ser. IV, Vol. I, p. 555.

S. D. Morgan writes to Irby Morgan in 1861 about the advantages of the Enfield rifle; Judge W. P. Chilton; the possible procuring of English, and even Yankee., ordnance workmen; and

Morgan, Irby

2

the prospects for removing to Nashville, Tenn., the machinery from the U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va. Relative to the latter, S. D. Morgan suggests that Irby obtain President Jefferson Davis' and Gov. John Letcher's approval for immediate removal, lest President Abraham Lincoln have the machinery destroyed.

Writing to a Gen. Walker on May 18, 1861, Irby states that the use of the Minié ball makes modern rifles superior to Ky. and Tenn. guns.

A letter of Oct. 6, 1862, possibly by John

Morgan, Irby

3

Hunt Morgan, mentions a Gen. Morgan who is possibly U. S. Gen. G. W. Morgan. John H. Morgan also writes an undated letter to Irby.

Several unimportant papers pertain to Irby, who served in the 51st Regt. of Ala. Cav. Vols., Morgan's Brig. He was enlisted by C. S. Gen. John Tyler Morgan.

One item added, 1-3-66: A short biographical sketch of Irby Morgan listing his services during the Civil War.

Morgan, James

Papers, 1847-1858

New Washington, Harris County, Texas

20-E

1 volume

9-18-69

Morgan, James. Papers. New Washington, Harris
County, Texas

James Morgan (1786-1866) was an officer in the Texas Revolution, a merchant, and a farmer. A collection of his papers is in the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

Morgan's Private Journal (Daybook) 1847-1858, contains records of a great variety of transactions, and there are sufficient explanatory notations with the figures to make the book a valuable source of information about his

Morgan, James

2

business operations. Land transactions are especially notable, particularly those involving the New Washington Association. Farming, the hiring of slaves, and cattle raising are included among the entries. Many local residents are noted, including David Harris and General Sidney Sherman. The accounts have significance because of Morgan's involvement in the early development of the Houston area. The growth of that city at the expense of New Washington and other places was mentioned in his letter

Morgan, James

3

of Sept. 30, 1836, that is printed in Adele B. Looscan, Harris County, 1822-1845 (Austin, Texas), a reprint from articles of 1914-1915 in The Southwestern Historical Quarterly.

Morgan dated his journal from New Washington except during several months of 1856 when he was in Houston. The town of New Washington was on or near Morgan's Point. It no longer exists, but it can be found on maps of the 1850's in the Map Collection of the Rare Book Room.

MSS.

6th 6:D Morgan, James.

Daybook, 1847-1858.

1 v.

New Washington (Harris Co.), Tex.
resident.

Collection consists of records of
transactions in land, farming, hiring
of slaves, cattle raising, and othe
business ventures in New Washington, a
town now extinct but formerly located
near Morgan's Point, and concerned with
the development of the Houston area.
Some of the transactions concern David
Harris and Sidney Sherman.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

NcD

09 APR 98

38929393

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 6:D Morgan, James.
Daybook, ...

(Card 2)

1. Business records--Texas--Harris County.
2. Harris County (Tex.)--History.
3. Harris County (Tex.)--Commerce.
4. Houston Metropolitan Area (Tex.)--History.

NcD

09 APR 98 38929393 NDHYme

F- 6844

Morgan, John, and Company

Ledger, 1838-1840

Shenandoah County, Virginia

408 pp. Leather and Boards $44\frac{1}{4}$ x $28\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

8-1-63

Morgan, John, and Company. Ledger, 1838-1840.
Shenandoah County, Virginia

This ledger is identified by the name "John Morgan & Co." that appears on its spine. The location of the firm is not given, but the names on the accounts locate it somewhere in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Many of these names can be found in John W. Wayland, A History of Shenandoah County Virginia (Strasburg, Virginia, 1927).

Information about a John Morgan appears in Wayland's History, but the relationship of this

individual and his family with John Morgan & Co. remains uncertain. Wayland records the death of John Morgan, aged 61, on January 18, 1832, at or near Mt. Jackson (p. 14). Chapter XVII is about the "First Citizens of 1833" and includes lists of prominent residents. John Morgan does not appear in the list for Mount Jackson but in one titled "Elsewhere In Shenandoah" (p. 284). This information derives from a list of subscribers in Samuel Kercheval, History of the Valley of Virginia (Winchester, 1833), p. 485. Morgan's place of residence

Morgan, John, and Company

3

remains obscure. Other references to him are in the index which is extensive but not entirely complete.

The ledger contains entries for various types of merchandise, commodities, and services, but it often does not include specific items which are listed in other account books.

Some of the pages have been removed or mutilated, but the volume is still extensive.

Morgan, John Tyler

Letters. 1898-1899

Dallas Co.
Selma,^ Alabama

Section A

3 pieces.

2 items added 10-2-58

JUN 2 1941

MORGAN, John Tyler
Selma, Alabama

Letters

1898-1899

Sketch

5 pieces

[For biographical sketch see D.A.B. XIII, 180 f]

These letters, written while Morgan was senator from Alabama, concern chiefly an article which he wrote for the North American Review, probably in advocacy of American intervention in Cuba and the Philippines, of which he was a strong exponent.

2 items added 10-2-58: Prof. E. C. Eckels and A. F. Crider write in a U. S. Senate document of 1905 about the geology and cement resources of the Tombigee River District,

Morgan, John Tyler

2

Miss.--Ala. On the back of it is an undated letter by U. S. Senator John Tyler Morgan, mentioning U. S. Senator A. J. McLaurin of Miss., Eckels, and cement resources.

~~Gen. John Hunt Morgan writes an undated business letter to Ivey.~~

MSS.

2nd 84:L Morgan, Mark

Papers, 1867-1902.

1615 items.

Laurel Hill (Scotland Co.), N.C.
resident.

Collection contains business letters,
bills, and receipts relating to Morgan-
Mallory Cotton Mills. Included is an
early U.S. Govt. postal card mailed
some time before 1875.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587240

NDHYme

Morgan, Mark

Papers, 1867-1902

Laurel Hill, Scotland Co., N. C.

Cab. 62

1615 items

NOTE:

The Mark Morgan Papers are uncataloged.
When they are cataloged, make a cross
reference to Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill
Papers, Beaver Dam Mills, and Richmond
Cotton Mill.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Morgan, Thomas
Diary, 1741-ca. 1794
v. p. in Wales

1 reel
8-1-62

Negative

MSS. 5456 and 5457A in the National Library
of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales

Date of order: 5-3-62

Date received: 6-26-62

Fund: Philosophy (Peach)

Price:

Morgan, Thomas. Diary, 1741-ca. 1794. v. p. in Wales.

Thomas Morgan (1720-1799) was an Independent minister who served in various Welsh churches from 1739 until his retirement in the 1790's. During his youth Morgan was interested in Methodism, but he soon parted from this group. His religious convictions were moderate Calvinist. A biographical sketch of Morgan appears in The Dictionary of Welsh Biography down to 1940 (London, 1959), pp. 653-654. The author of this sketch comments that the papers of Morgan in the National Library of Wales constitute

Morgan, Thomas

some of "our most valuable materials for the history of Welsh Independency in the second half of the 18th century, and of its relations with Methodism."

The material on this reel comes from MSS. 5456 and 5457A in the National Library of Wales. Morgan's diary contains extensive information on his life as a preacher. The content includes diary entries, financial accounts, titles and dates of sermons, and hymns.

Deposit

Morgan, Thomas Gibbes, Sr. and Jr.

Papers, 1776-1946.

Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, La.

XVIII-A

44 items.

11-5-61

Morgan, Thomas Gibbes, Sr. and Jr.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Morgan, Thomas Gibbes, Sr. and Jr. Papers,
1776-1946. Baton Rouge, La. Sketch.

Thomas Gibbes Morgan (1799-1861), was born at Prospect, near Princeton, N. J., the grandson of Col. George Morgan, Revolutionary soldier, and son of General John Morgan. Thos. Gibbes Morgan, Sr., came to Baton Rouge in 1819 and became Judge of the 3rd Judicial District of Louisiana. His papers are with those of his son, Thomas Gibbes Morgan, Jr., Captain in the 7th Louisiana Regiment, C. S. A. Army, who died on Jan. 21, 1864, while a prisoner at Johnson's Island in Ohio.

The papers begin with a photostatic copy of a letter of May 8, 1776, from Pittsburg, where Col. George Morgan was Agent for Indian Affairs. Copies of Correspondence in 1786 between Lafa-yette, Washington, and Col. George Morgan refer to the Indian vocabulary made for the Universal Dictionary of all languages which the Empress of Russia was preparing.

A number of certificates from 1823 to 1839 follow the career of T. G. Morgan, Sr., as he is admitted to the Louisiana Bar and becomes an officer of the 11th Regiment of La. Militia,

Morgan, Thomas Gibbes, Sr. and Jr.

3

District Attorney of the 3rd Judicial District,
Commissioner for the Erection of the Peniten-
tiary, Baton Rouge, and Judge of the 3rd Judi-
cial District.

Thos. Gibbes Morgan, Jr., the son of Judge
Morgan and his second wife, Sarah (Fowler)
Morgan, was admitted to the bar in 1857. He
became 1st Lieutenant of Co. C, 7th La. Volun-
teers (Sarsfield Rangers) on Oct. 17, 1861. He
resigned and/or asked for a furlough on the
death of his father in Nov. of 1861. The papers
center in his war correspondence. Morgan was

Morgan, Thomas Gibbes, Sr. and Jr.

4

serving under General Dick Taylor in the 8th Brigade of General Edmund Kirby Smith's command. Young Morgan was elected Captain of the 7th Louisiana, which was at Camp Carondelet, Jan. 2, 1862. He was in Joseph E. Johnston's Command. In July, 1862, he applied for a transfer to the Trans-Mississippi Dept. to command a battery. By Sept. 24, 1862, a severe shoulder wound received at Antietam sent him home on leave, where he stayed till the beginning of 1863. He was in Hay's Brigade, Early's Division, Ewell's Corps in the summer of 1863. A friend, ——Cowan,

writes of the dark prospect of Louisiana, commenting on the fall of Vicksburg. General Pemberton is blamed. The real cause of the loss was failure to provision the town. Port Hudson was expected to fall. Evidently news of Gettysburg had not reached Mobile on July 13, 1863.

Thos. Gibbes Morgan, Jr., was taken prisoner in skirmishing at Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock in November, 1863, and made an appeal from Old Capitol Prison in Washington to D. Appleton and Co. of New York to inform his brother, Judge P. H. Morgan, of his whereabouts.

Thos. Gibbes Morgan, Sr., had a brother, James B. Morgan of Pittsburg, who sends word in Dec., 1863, to New Orleans of Thos. Gibbes, Jr. He was moved to Johnson's Island. Jas. B. Morgan takes clothing and blankets to the prison, where very strict rules are observed.

Sarah Fowler Morgan writes on Dec. 3, 1863, to James Morris Morgan of ^{the} imprisonment of their brother Gibbes, who is among friends the captured garrison from Port Hudson. She also describes the life of the Morgan family in New Orleans. Included is a description of the

Confederate raider, Charles ("Savez") Reed as he passed through New Orleans a prisoner. Her comments on Northern cousins are interesting.

The few letters of Gibbes Morgan tell of Johnson's Island Prison, of Col. Sidney Morgan of the 2nd Penna. Regiment, and of supplies he needed. Col. Davidson B. Penn of the 7th La. Vols. wrote on Jan. 22 of Capt. Morgan's death.

The papers conclude with a chart of the family of Thos. Gibbes and Sarah Hunt (Fowler) Morgan, together with data on the homes of the Morgan family by Howell Morgan, son of Thos. Gibbes, Jr.

Morgan, William

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mills

c



Papers, 1869-1898

Laurel Hill, Scotland Co., N. C.

11-5-40

23 vols.

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Note:

When the Mark Morgan Papers are cataloged, the Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mills Collection could perhaps be combined with them.

See the correspondence for this textile mill in the Mark Morgan Papers, 1867-1902 (1615 items, uncataloged, Cab. 62).

Chapel

2-B

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mills

Store Ledger, 1869-1872

~~Day Book, 1869-71; 1891~~

(Stray entry or entries of later date)

Laurel Hill, N.C.

163 p. no cover. 19 x 29 cm.

Account of company store

OCT 3 1940

Chapel

L-3008

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mills
Store Ledger, 1876-1877

Day Book. 1876-1881

(Including mill construction accounts, etc., 1877-(81))

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

145 p.

Boards.

18 x 30 cm.

~~Day book of company store and other accounts.~~

OCT 3 1940

F- 3010

Chapel

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill

C

Cotton account book. 1891-1894

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

L-3011

Chapel

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill.

Chapel

Cotton Account. 1894

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

Chapel

2-B

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill

Cotton Gin Account. 1880-1892.

2 vols

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

Chapel

L- 3014

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill

Cotton Gin Account. 1899-1901

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

F-3015

Chapel

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill

C

Day Book. 1897-1898

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

Chapel

2-B

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill

Store Book. 1888-1889

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

Chapel

2-B

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill

Store Book [incomplete]. 1892-1893

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

Chapel

L- 3018

C

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill

Store Book. 1893-1894

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

Chapel

2-B

Morgan-Malley Cotton Mill

Store Book. 1895-1896

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

F-3620

Chapel

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill

C

Store Book and Day Book. 1896-1897

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

Chapel

F- 3021

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill

C

Store Book. 1893-1894

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 ' 1940

2-B

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mills

Store Ledger, 1869-1872
(Stray entry or entries of later date)

Laurel Hill, N.C.

163 p. no cover. 19 x 29 cm.

Account of company store

10-3-40

L-3008

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mills

Store Ledger, 1876-1877
(Including mill construction accounts, etc.,
1877-1881)

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

145 p. Boards. 18 x 30 cm.

10-3-40

Chapel

2-B
DD

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mills

Time Book. 1873-1878

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

116 p.

Boards.

14 x 31 cm.

OCT 3 1940

Chapel

F-3022

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill

C

Time Book. 1881-1884

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

Chapel

2-B

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill

Time Book . 1888-1893

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

F-3026

C

~~Laurel Hill~~ - Morgan & Malloy Cotton Mill

Time Book 1889-1890

Laurel Hill, N.C.

150 pp.

Boards

35 x 22

9-48-42

Chapel

2-B

Morgan-Malloy Cotton Mill

Production Book. 1887-1888

Laurel Hill, North Carolina

OCT 3 1940

L- 3025

C

Morgan & Malloy Cotton Mill

Production Book, 1899-1901

Laurel Hill, N. C.

142 pp.

Boards

30 x 15 cm.

9-18-42

ff-3627

~~Laurel Hill~~ - Morgan & Malloy - Cotton Mills
Richmond Cotton Mills

Invoices 1894-95.

Laurel Hill, N.C.

240 pp.

Boards

45 x 30cm.

9-18-42

ff- 3028

~~Laurel Hill~~ - Morgan & Malloy - Cotton Mills
Richmond Cotton Mills

Invoices. 1895.

Laurel Hill, N.C.

130 pp.

Boards

45 x 32 cm.

9-18-42

ff 3029

~~Laurel Hill~~ - Morgan & Malloy Cotton Mills C
Richmond Cotton Mill

Invoices 1890 - 1892

Laurel Hill, N.C.

242 pp.

Boards

45 x29 cm.

9-18-42

Morganton. North Carolina

3030

See: North Carolina. Morganton

MSS.

x

Morgenstern, Oskar, 1902-1977.
Papers, 1893-1987 (bulk 1917-1977).
22,500 items (30 linear ft.).
Economist, university professor, and
author in Austria and U.S. Born Carl
Friedrich Alfred Oskar Morgenstern in
Germany.

English and German; all diaries in
German.

Correspondence, diaries, writings,
subject files, printed material,
audiovisual material, and memoranda
documenting Morgenstern's career and
publications in Austria and the United
States as an economic theorist, author
and lecturer, business and governmental
consultant, p [redacted] articipant in academic
societies, an [redacted] d professor at the
University of Vienna, Princeton

NcD

30 MAY 91 23857948 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Morgenstern, Oskar, 1902-1977.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

University, and New York University. Major economic topics are game theory, business cycles, prices, the depression of the 1930s, economic conditions in Europe and America, economic history, statistical accuracy, and international finance. Topics related to economics include national defense, nuclear power, military and diplomatic strategy during the Cold War, organization, and military and naval affairs. There are references and correspondence for numerous economists.

Card index and inventory in the repository.

1. Austrian [redacted] school of economics.
2. Economics-[redacted]-History. 3.

NcD

30 MAY 91 23857948 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Morgenstern, Oskar, 1902-1977.
Papers, ... (Card 3)
Economics, Mathematical. 4. Game
theory. 5. Business cycles. 6.
Prices. 7. Depressions--1929. 8.
Europe--Economic conditions. 9. United
States--Economic conditions. 10.
International finance. 11. Military
policy. 12. Nuclear energy. 13.
United States--Foreign relations. 14.
Organization. 15. United States. Navy.
16. Princeton University. 17. New
York University. 18. Universitat Wien.
19. Economics--Societies, etc. 20.
Government consultants. 21. Business
consultants. 22. Economics--
Statistical methods. 23. Genre:
Diaries.

NcD

30 MAY 91

23857948

NDHYme

Morgenstern, Oskar, 1902-1977.

Papers, 1928-1961 and n.d. Addition, 30 items

Restricted

Photocopies of letters from morgenstern to Professor Luigi Einaudi (in English, Italian, French, and German.

Gift: 5/29/91

Accessioned: 12/28/91

Acc. No.: 91-135

Morgenstern, Oskar, 1902-1977.

Papers, 1925-1977. Addition, 300 items.

Correspondence, printed matter, audio and video tapes, writings, reprints, clippings, and photographs.

Gift: 5/2/91

Accessioned: 1/4/92

Acc. No.: 91-155

Morgenstern, Oskar, 1902-1977.

Papers, 1948-1977. Addition, 200 items (3 lin.
ft.)

Economist - Awards, engagement calendars (covering most years between 1948 to 1977), correspondence, and printed material, relating to Morgenstern's career as an economist.

Gift: 2/24/93

Accessioned: 10/13/93

Acc. No.: 93-205

Mornington, Richard Colley Wellesley, Second
Earl of

See Wellesley, Richard Colley, Marquis
Wellesley and Second Earl of Mornington

Morrill, Justin Smith

C

Papers, 1844-1868

Strafford, Orange Co., Vermont

Section A

16 items

8-6-37

Morrill, Justin Smith. Papers. Strafford,
Orange Co., Vermont

J. S. Morrill (1810-1898) grew up and was educated in Vermont. After a successful mercantile career, he retired early in life, but pursued his former interest in local politics and was rewarded by election to Congress and subsequently to the U. S. Senate where he served until his death. In early life he was a strong Whig, and later became an equally strong Republican. He is best known for his financial ability and his work on tariff legislation.

Morrill, J. S.

Sketch

(2)

Of the two letters in this collection, one regards his chances of election at the time of his first candidacy for Congress; and the other concerns a Negro regiment. The remaining material is notes and fragments of speeches; part of them referring to the election of 1844; but most of them regarding slavery. Morrill was a steadfast opponent of slavery, and found the Kansas-Nebraska bill especially obnoxious.

NOV 4 1937

Morris, Charles Jewett

Papers, 1862-1863

Bethany, New Haven County, Connecticut

Section A

41 items

3-16-61

Morris, Charles Jewett. Papers, 1862-1863.
Bethany, New Haven County, Connecticut.

Chiefly Civil War letters by Charles Jewett Morris, a soldier in the 27th Regt. of Conn. Infantry Volunteers, who saw action in Va. in 1862 and 1863.

On October 6, 1862, Morris says that U.S. Gen. George B. McClellan does not lead his men into battle without being pretty sure to win. While this does not suit the Northern abolitionists, he has the confidence of the War Dept.

Washington, D.C., is well fortified, says

Morris, Charles Jewett.

2

Morris on Nov. 14. On Dec. 1 he tells about depredations by himself and other Union Soldiers. On the 15th he tells about Union casualties in the Battle of Fredericksburg. His Regt. is in the 3rd Brig., 1st Div., Army of the Potomac. There is criticism of U.S. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside on Jan. 8, 1863. Morris also hopes for Democratic Party victories

On Jan. 27 Morris says that U.S. Gen. Joseph Hooker replaced Burnside as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, but adds that "old troops" say that McClellan is the only man who should assume that command.

Morris, Charles Jewett

3

Fraternization of Union and Confederate troops is discussed by Morris on Feb. 13. Papers are exchanged by them.

On the 17th of Feb. the Regt.'s health has improved, Morris thinks, to better living. Hooker had ordered better food, according to a letter of the 21st.

On Mar. 6 Morris mentions talk that Democrats should elect Origen Storrs Seymour as Gov. of Conn. The Republican Party ticket is called the "Black Ticket." He wants Conn. to redeem herself from the clutches of abolitionism, but fears that Uncle Sam's greenbacks would buy

Morris, Charles Jewett

4

votes. Gen. Hooker reviewed the 2nd Corps without receiving any cheers from the 30,000 men, yet, McClellan used to be cheered by the troops as long as he was in sight. Morris subscribes himself "From your brother in the Nigger Army." In the postscript of a letter of March 22, he mentions the high cost of tobacco. A letter of the 27th gives a vivid description of the drumming out of camp of three Union Army deserters, from N.Y. Regts. Their heads were partly shaved. A board with "Cowards" painted on it was tied to their backs. The Div. formed

Morris, Charles Jewett

5

a hollow square, in which the deserters, followed closely by three soldiers with fixed bayonets, were marched up and down the lines, while about 100 drummers and fifers played the Rogue's March.

On April 4, 1863, Morris discusses Seymour, President Abraham Lincoln, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, et. al. He has heard that Lincoln is to come to the Union Army camp near Falmouth, Va. The Confederates would like to capture him, and if they did, Morris doubts if he would fight very hard to keep them back.

Morris, Charles Jewett

6

But, he continues, others, like Beecher and Phillips, are more to blame than Lincoln, because they know more.

Morris says on the 15th that the Conn. gubernatorial election had "Gone Black," i.e., Republican, but that O.S. Seymour was not the best Democrat to run. Lincoln reviewed the Army of the Potomac and "Looked as if he had a good deal of trouble on his mind..."

On the 25th he writes that the South will win its independence, and complains that Negroes are treated better than soldiers in the Army of

Morris, Charles Jewett

2

the Potomac.

The next letter, dated May 16, 1863, is from Morris on board the U.S. steamer Robert Morris bound for Annapolis, Md. Most of Morris' outfit, the 27th Regt. of Conn. Inf. Vols., was captured in the Battle of Chancellorsville, marched to Richmond, imprisoned, paroled, and scheduled to be exchanged. In the battle the 27th Conn. stood its ground until it was surrounded.

Writing from Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., on May 25, 1863, Morris declares that C.S. Gen.

Thomas J. Jackson was probably the smartest general in either army. Morris saw C.S. Gen. Robert E. Lee, "a very smart looking man." The Confederates said that he was always around when there was any fighting going on. Morris has more praise of McClellan: "The only man that can ever do anything with Army of the Potomac." Union casualties in the Battle of Chancellorsville were greater than those at Fredericksburg. On board the Robert Morris, recalls C. J. Morris, were 1300 federal prisoners from Rosecrans' Army who had been captured by the Confederates

Morris, Charles Jewett

9

in the Southwest. By their own account, these federals were a hard lot. Whenever they came to a planter, they took his horses and killed him if he made any resistance.

U.S. Army units mentioned include the 15th Regt. of Conn. Inf. Vols.; Banks' Div.; Hancock's Div.; and the 2nd Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Other army subjects include enlistments, physicians, hospitals, and health conditions.

Morris, George Pope

Papers, 1861

New York, N.Y.

Section A

1 item

12-14-60

Morris, George Pope. Papers, 1861. New York,
N.Y.

George Pope Morris was a poet, journalist, and editor of the Home Journal. He also served as a general in the N.Y. militia.

This collection contains a letter of Dec. 14, 1861, from Augusta Brown Garrett to Morris about some poems written by her brother.

MSS.

2nd 51:E, OC:I:1

Morris, Gilbert.

Papers, 1842-1926, (bulk 1888-1925).
871 items.

Asheville (Buncombe Co.), N.C.
residents.

Collection consists largely of letters written by Morris to Miss Delia S. Alexander, tracing their courtship over a period of five years. They were eventually married, despite her father's objections. Other correspondence includes that of W.H. Westall concerning Westall's business that Morris was taking care of; and George H. Strickland, concerning an estate sale. Other items include legal and financial papers, correspondence of Delia's father,

NcD

20 MAR 97 36587228 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 51:E, OC:I:1

Morris, Gilbert.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

B.J. Alexander; and Masonic materials.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587228

NDHYme

Morris, Gilbert H.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

x

Morris, Katharine.

Manuscript and diary, 1940, n.d.

2 items.

Morris first described her childhood and adolescence, then secondly her service in the Royal Air Force during World War II, in the manuscript titled, When All the Trees Were Green (ca. 1920's - 1946). Morris noted her love of writing, nursing experiences, and also rationing of food and supplies. The diary titled, Some Notes Written During the Battle of Britain 1940 (1940, May-Nov.), includes description of war over England, fear of German invasion and aerial bombings, Morris's V.A.D. (nursing) classes, and updates on her brother B [redacted] ob, who served in the British military.

NcD 21 JUL 94 30803348 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Morris, Katharine.

Manuscript and diary, ... (Card 2)

1. World War, 1939-1945--Women--England.
2. World War, 1939-1945--Campaigns, Battle of Britain--England.
3. World War, 1939-1945--Food supply--England.
4. World War, 1939-1945--Aerial operations, German.
5. Genre: Diaries--Women--World War, 1939-1945.



NcD

21 JUL 94

30803348 NDHYme

MSS.

2nd 93:F, Ovsz. Box 7, 2nd 35:D (add.)

Morris, Robert, 1734-1806.

Papers, 1785-1817 and n.d.
143 items.

Signer of the Declaration of
Independence from Pennsylvania, and
financier of the Revolution.

Collection contains materials chiefly
concerning his dealings in the tobacco
trade. Included are complaints,
statements, depositions, and other
legal documents along with
correspondence and copies of
correspondence relating to a lawsuit in
the tobacco trade between Morris and
William Alexander & Co., of Richmond,
Va. One letter discusses the
purchase of tobacco in N.C. with
depreciated paper currency. There

NcD

23 JUL 98 39537438 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 93:F, Ovsz. Box 7, 2nd 35:D (add.)
Morris, Robert, 1734-1806.

Papers, ... (Card 2)

is also correspondence, maps, and other items related to Morris's land speculation in Georgia. His financial interests there were a part of the larger controversy known as the Yazoo Land Fraud, a complicated legal case settled finally by Chief Justice John Marshall in 1814.

Partially processed collection.
Cataloged from Guide and accession records.

*lcs

NcD

23 JUL 98

39537438

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 93:F, Ovsz. Box 7, 2nd 35:D (add.)

Morris, Robert, 1734-1806.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

1. Morris, Robert, 1734-1806. 2.
William Alexander & Company (Richmond,
Va.) 3. Tobacco industry--Southern
States. 4. Yazoo Fraud. 5.
Speculation--Georgia. 6. Genre: Legal
documents.

NcD

23 JUL 98

39537438 NDHYme

Morris, Robert

Papers, 1785-1795

Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pa.

13-D

1 item

2 items added, 12-7-60

10 items added, 8-24-72

12-18-57

SEE SHELF LIST

Morris, Robert. Papers. Philadelphia,
Philadelphia Co., Pa.

Letter of May 30, 1786 by Robert Morris (1734-1806), signer of the Declaration of Independence from Pa. and financier of the Revolution. The letter, addressed to an unknown person, discusses the purchase of tobacco in N.C. with depreciated paper currency.

2 items added, 12-7-60: Letters dealing with the purchase of tobacco.

10 items added, 8-24-72: Correspondence,

Morris, Robert

2

maps, and other items related to Morris's land speculation in Georgia. His financial interests there were a part of the larger controversy known as the Yazoo Land Fraud, a complicated legal case settled finally by Chief Justice John Marshall in 1814.

Morris, Robert, 1734-1806.

Papers, 1785-1817, and undated. -- Addition, ca.
130 items. (.5 linear ft.)
Richmond, Henrico County, Virginia.

Shelf location: 3-B
Accessioned 12-6-86

Morris, Robert, 1734-1806.

Papers, 1785-1817, and undated. -- Addition, ca. 130 items. (.5 linear ft.)

Financier and businessman. --Complaints, statements, depositions, and other legal documents along with correspondence and copies of correspondence relating to a lawsuit in the tobacco trade between Robert Morris and William Alexander & Co., of Richmond, Va.

Purchase, 1985.

Morris, Stephen Brent

Papers, 1972-1975

Columbia, Howard County, Maryland

2-F

64 items

8-12-77

Morris, Stephen Brent Papers. Columbia,
Howard Co., Maryland

Stephen Brent Morris obtained his Ph.D. at Duke University in 1974. He is a Mason, and he was very active in the Masonic organizations in Durham, N.C., while he was in residence as a student.

This collection consists of letters, newsletters, notices, programs, memoranda, and other documents and memorabilia from the Masonic organizations in Durham during 1972-1975. Some statistics are included.

L. 5961

Morris, Thomas

Commonplace Book, 1855-1873

Carnesville, Franklin Co., Ga.

70 pp. Boards 30 1-2 x 18 3-4 cm.

Included are Inferior Court records, 1860-1864, of Franklin County.

8-6-58

GUIDE

Morris, Thomas and Thomas O. Burruss

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Morris, William

NUCMC

Letters, 1807-1922

Nixonton, Pasquotank Co., North Carolina

SEE **SHELF LIST**

79 pieces

451 items & 3 vols. added, 2-27-62

1-8-35

Morris, William MSS. 1807-1922

Nixonton, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

Morris was a man of some local importance, for he was named inspector of elections in 1867, and was elected magistrate in 1869. The collection contains four Civil War letters and several letters from a relative who moved to Indiana in the 1860's.

436 items and 3 volumes added, 2-27-62.
The items relate chiefly to business, personal,

Morris, William

2

and legal affairs. Various Pages and Parkers appear; likewise, the Branch, Pittman, and Whitaker families of Halifax County, N. C. The Leavenworth and Peabody Families of Petersburg, (Va.) figure in this addition, too. See the A. J. Leavenworth and M. A. Peabody collections in this dept. Moreover the Peabodys of Mass., related to those in Va., are discussed in some of these items and in one of the volumes.

In the first folder, containing correspondence (1859-1922), are a number of business

Morris, William

3

letters to William Morris from Norfolk merchants. There are some personal letters from Petersburg. A letter of Jan. 15, 1861, deals with a lottery in Delaware. There is not much on the Civil War and Reconstruction. Virginius Dabney (1835-1894), in a form letter of Feb. 12, 1886, discusses his forthcoming novel. Other subjects discussed in this folder include teaching in Virginia and religion. Correspondents include Patrick Henry Winston (b. 1820)

There are two papers, one dated in 1836, by John Francis Heath (d. 1862), then a Harvard

Morris, William

4

student and later a physician. He defends the institution of slavery in the South and opposes immigration into the U.S.

Of the three vols., one has some brief reminiscences about the Civil War in Va. Another is an anonymous Commonplace Book (ca. 1859-ca. 1862).

The third volume, because it deals with the famous Peabody Family of Mass., should be interesting, but it bogs down in routine detail. It is an account book (1832-1843) of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth

(Manning) Peabody. She was the widow of Nathaniel Peabody's younger son, John, who was a seaman and shipowner out of Salem. After John's death Elizabeth and her daughters moved to the South, and Nathaniel looked after their financial affairs. The book deals mainly with cash entries in Salem (Mass.) for repairs, purchases, the payment of bills, and the collection of rents from tenants. Names listed include various Dixons, Leavenworths, Westons, and Whitakers; Bancroft A. Thayer; John Dike; Mrs.

Morris, William

6

Peabody, Charlotte, N. C. (March 3,
1838); Mary Peabody; and possibly Elizabeth
(Palmer) Peabody.

Morrison, Frank Deaccessioned See
Collection Control File
Papers, 1904-1925 letter books while
Washington, D. C. set of A.F.L.

Reading Room 443 vols.

10-27-70

Index to vols 118-133
(MAR 30, 1904 → NOV 7, 1904)
8th level - 12:E

SEE SHELF LIST

C

MORRISON, J. S.

Letters, 1840-1845

Bedford, Pennsylvania

Section A

2 items

May 14, 1941

Morrison, J. S. Letters, 1840-1845. Bedford,
Pennsylvania Sketch 2 items. Cab.5

A letter to J.S.Morrison from an unidentified person in Mount Vernon (Ohio), commenting on the scarcity of money and conditions in Illinois and Missouri; and a letter from Morrison to William H. West of Philadelphia, regarding a loan.

C

Morrison, James [Rev.]

Letters. 1818-1893

Brownsburg, Rockbridge county,
Virginia

cab. 45
JAN 8 1935

46 pieces

Morrison, James [Rev.] MSS. 1818-1893
Brownsburg, Rockbridge co., Va.

Morrison was a minister and the letters addressed to him deal mainly with religious matters. Hallie N. Morrison, probably a granddaughter, was head-mistress of a school at Brownsburg, Va.

Morrison, John Robert

Papers, 1834

Hong Kong

XVIII-E

1 item

4-3-68

Morrison, John Robert. Papers, 1834. Hong Kong

John Robert Morrison (1814-1843), British colonial official, became translator to the English merchants at Canton in 1830 and succeeded his father in 1834 as Chinese secretary and interpreter. When Hong Kong was ceded to Britain, he became a member of the legislative and executive council and officiating colonial secretary.

His father, Robert Morrison, was a Chinese missionary. He wrote from Macao on July 18 and 20 about current activities, the chapel, and Lord and Lady Napier (9th Baron).

Morrison, Thomas

Papers, 1851-1887

Iredell Co., N. C.

Section A

1 vol.

6-18-41

~~3~~ items added, 9-29-69
13

Morrison, Thomas. Papers. Iredell Co., N. C.

The volume comprising this collection is a mutilated account book, 1851-1882, which seems to contain the records of a man who was a merchant and farmer.

13 items added, 9-29-69: Primarily miscellaneous financial papers of Thomas Morrison. These papers include receipts for subscriptions to The Landmark (Statesville, N. C.), various bills, and a promissory note signed by Morrison. Two of the bills, dated July, 1866, and 1868,

Morrison, Thomas

2

show wages for this period.

Included in this addition is a request by Morrison for a leave of absence from his regiment for one day. On the reverse side of this request is a brief note of February 24, 1865, which was signed by Major James G. Harris. Harris, who was from Cabarrus County, North Carolina, was in command of the 7th Regiment of N. C. Troops, in which Morrison served as a private.

PS

Morriess, Beverly Preston

Papers, 1814(1848-1947)1947

Amherst County, Va.

10-F

1904 items and 3 vols

8-6-57

GUIDE

Morriss, Beverly Preston. Papers, 1814(1848-1947)1947. Amherst Co., Va. 1904 items and 3 vols.

Sketch

Papers of Beverly Preston Morriss, a physician of Amherst Co., Va., and of his family. The collection first introduces Morriss as a medical student in Philadelphia in 1848, and his letters in that year describe Washington and Philadelphia, and tell of the approaching national election in the latter place. But except for a letter from his cousin, Thomas B. Montgomery, who later became a state legislator in Ky., the small amount of correspondence before the Civil War is unimportant.

The collection contains 44 letters written during the war period. Morriss himself remained at home to continue his medical practice and to oversee the operation of his farm and tannery matters dealt with in about half of the war correspondence, but two nephews served in the army, and their letters plus those of other writers are of some interest. In 1862 they pertain only to the sale of C.S.A. bonds, but in 1863 they tell of the approach of a Union force under Millroy in the Valley, of the success of a Methodist revival near an army

camp, of camp life, of rising prices, of morale and discipline in the army, and of the activities of the Bedford Co. militia. An officer wrote Morriss concerning conscription and the clothing requirements of a new recruit, and his brother-in-law, a physician in Ala., told of treating the wounded during a train trip, of the Vicksburg campaign and the low state of morale among both the people and army there, and of his plans to send his Negroes north if conditions worsened. The correspondence for 1864 deals with rising physicians' fees,

and their reluctance to take C.S.A. currency, of Sheridan's Valley raid, and of the scarcity of army rations. Morriss' nephew, Charles Watts, wrote of the siege of Petersburg and of routine life in the trenches there, so routine that the men were constructing a Masonic lodge, of a salute to Sec. Edwin ^m Stanton by the Union forces opposite them, of his firm resolve not to have his horses and slaves impressed, with instructions for the hiring out of his slaves, and of hopes to use the latter to gain an exemption from service. A letter from a young

medical aide at a field hospital in Tenn., seeking a transfer to Richmond, told of plans for Longstreet's invasion of Ky., and of improving army and civilian morale. Finally, in 1864 another soldier in Va. described a Yankee salute to Sherman's safe arrival upon the coast, the scarcity of rations, rumors of Jefferson Davis' death, and flagging morale and desertions. Two letters from Watts in 1865 continued the story of bad morale and of desertions, especially in George Pickett's division, and told of a fighting speech by William Pendleton, and of

the start of the final fight for Petersburg.

The importance of the correspondence drops sharply after the war. From 1865 to 1886 the collection mostly concerns routine professional and family activities of Dr. Morriss. The only items of interest are a reported drought in Texas in 1872, a state election the same year, a description of Ky. politics by Montgomery in 1874, the work of the Pedlar Valley Farmers' Club that year, efforts to obtain better roads in 1874, and letters from the head of the Oakland Female Home School in Nelson Co. in 1873,

Morriss, Beverly Preston

7

urging Morriss to send his daughter to that institution.

From 1886 to 1947 the correspondence centers about the children of Morriss. For the first 5 years the central figure is Loula, a student at Southwest Va. Institute at Glade Springs; for the next few years the chief correspondent is her sister, Jessie. Both Lou and Jessie became teachers, and some of their letters relate to their profession. Dr. Morriss died around the turn of the century, and thereafter they, as well as their mother and an older

Morriss, Beverly Preston

8

sister, Mary, lived with their brother (Stephen E.) in Lynchburg. Most of the correspondence concerns family matters after 1885.

The few topics worth noting after 1885 include a hurricane in 1887, a description of Westminster Abbey in 1889, state elections in 1889, a smallpox epidemic in 1899, items from the American Woman's League in 1911, and a letter from a Davidson student in 1940 describing his studies there.

The collection contains 132 clippings and printed items, including a copy of an 1850 polit-

ical speech in Va., price bulletins of 1888, a report of the Feb. 20, 1865 C.S.A. Congressional session, American Woman's League material for 1911, a teacher's manual for 1902, and the 1910 Va. Anti-Saloon League legislative report. There are 3 account books for the Civil War period; 48 misc. items, including resolutions of the Pedlar Valley Farmers' Club in 1873, and a Confederate pass for Dr. Morriss in 1863; 35 legal papers, which include an appointment of Morriss as Lt. in the Va. militia in 1842, and a contract relating to the hiring of Negroes.

Morriss, Beverly Preston 10
in 1845; and 1036 routine bills and receipts.

Morriss, Walter, and Company (La Plata, Md.)

See

Walter Morriss and Company (La Plata, Md.)

Morrow, Clara J. (Johnson) C

Papers, 1856-1936

Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Pa.

14 - B

160 items

1-27-59

GUIDE

Morrow, Clara J. (Johnson). Papers, 1856-1936.
Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Pa. 160 items.
Sketch.

These papers contain family correspondence of Johnson and Morrow relatives. Beginning in 1856 when Clara J. Johnson was living at Wellsburg, Va., they continue with letters from her brother, Henry J. Johnson, and from James Elmer Morrow, whom she later married. Henry J. Johnson describes the "business" town of Cumberland, Md., during the Civil War. He returned to settle

there about 1865. Meanwhile, James Elmer Morrow goes to Omaha, Neb., in 1865, to take charge of an academy. By 1867, he is again in the U.S. Army stationed on duty in Alabama, from which he writes of army life in Mobile and at Mt. Vernon Arsenal. In 1871-72, he becomes principal and professor of mathematics at Marshall College in Huntington, W.Va. Biographical details are contained in a letter by Jas. Morrow, Jr., and in an application written by J. E. Morrow himself. By the mid-seventies he is principal of the high school at Allegheny City, Pa. In these years

Lt. Col. Henry J. Johnson of the Maryland National Guard, editor of the Cumberland Daily News, and Republican postmaster of the town, receives a number of letters from politicians and veterans: E. T. Noyes, R. S. Matthews, Jas. G. Blaine Milton G. Urner, Winfield S. Hancock, John Alexander Logan, Wm. Hamilton Gibson, and Wm. Woods Averell. In the eighties, Jay Johnson and Dwight, sons of Clara and J. E. Morrow, appear in the family letters. Only casual mention is made of Dwight. The letters of Brig. Gen. Jay Johnson Morrow, U. S. Army Engineers, follow his career

Morrow, Clara J. (Johnson)

4

from West Point into the Army Engineering Corps and to the Philippines in 1902 where he describes an earthquake on Mindanao. He serves as Engineering Commissioner of the District of Columbia in 1904. Going to France in World War I, he finds action at the front and more road building. A letter of Col. Oliver L. Spaulding of the Army War College asks General Morrow's criticism of a MS. on the history of the First American Division in France in World War I. Among the undated material is a letter by Josh Billings (Henry Wheeler Shaw) to his friend Henry J. Johnson, prob-

Morrow, Clara J. (Johnson)

5

ably written between 1880-1885.

The printed material is mostly social, and includes cards of Dwight Morrow's graduation from Amherst College in 1895. Clippings cover biographical details of the members of the Johnson family, their Cumberland, Md., friends, and a few accounts of the activities of Jay Johnson Morrow.

Morrow, James

Papers, 1840-1847

Willington, Abbeville County, S. C.

Section A

4 items

10-21-69

Morrow, James. Papers. Willington, South
Carolina

James Morrow (1820-1865) was a physician and botanist and served as agricultural scientist on Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry's expedition to Japan (1852-1854). The items in this collection are early personal letters describing college life at Davidson, where Morrow was a student, and at the South Carolina College. Two letters from Morrow's parents contain advice and admonitions for their son.

MSS.

6th 16:C Morrow, John W.
Papers, 1836-1894.
82 items.

Pineville (Mecklenburg Co.), N.C.
attorney.

Collection consists of Morrow's business papers that cover a wide variety of legal and financial matters.

Morrow appears to have specialized in the settlement and disposition of estates. Of note is the correspondence and legal materials of J.E. Hennigan of Tex. Morrow administered the estate of Hennigan's father and the papers reflect the facts of the estate but also family squabbles. The 1888 Articles of Incorporation for the Pineville Cotton mill, as well as two diaries, and an account book

NcD

20 MAR 97 36587222 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 16:C Morrow, John W.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

are also included.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587222

NDHYme

Morrow, John W.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Morse, Edward Sylvester (1838-1925).

Papers, 1883

Salem, Essex Co., Mass.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Morse, Jedidiah

Papers, 1811-1812

Charlestown, Suffolk co., Mass.

Section A	11-30-51	1 item
	12-18-57	1 item added
	2-3-66	1 item added

GUIDE

Morse, Jedidiah
Charlestown, Mass.

Papers, 1811 1812

1 item

Sketch.

A letter from Thaddeus Osgood to the noted clergyman and geographer, Jedidiah Morse (1761-1826). Osgood tells of visiting Thos. Jefferson and securing some aid from him for "the new settlements," says he plans to go later as far south as Savannah in search of pecuniary assistance for his plans, and writes of other aspects of missionary work.

One item added 12-18-57: Letter of 1811 to Morse from Samuel Swift (1782-1875), author

of a history of Middlebury, Vt., etc., and bookseller, mentioning bookselling, books, and personal debts.

One item added, 2-3-66: A letter from James E.B. Finley, clergyman in Beaufort, S.C. Writing on Feb. 1, 1812, Finley asked Morse about a prospective principal for Beaufort College, a Mr. Hurlbut, possibly Martin Luther Hurlbut, who was later a teacher and clergyman in Charleston, S.C. Finley also informed Morse of the unusual

Morse, Jedidiah

3

climatic conditions on the Carolina coast.

Finley addresses Morse as "Friend and Relation" and possibly was related to Morse through Morse's wife, whose mother was Rebecca (Finley) Breese.

MSS.

x

Morse, Samuel, b. 1792.

Diary and reminiscences, 1857-1859.

1 item (170 pp.).

Phonetic spellings are used throughout.

Farmer and missionary.

Summary: Discusses his three and a half year missionary service in Massachusetts on behalf of the American and Foreign Christian Union, including visiting families, schools, and poor houses to distribute tracts and Bibles.

He usually recorded the towns in which he stopped and the number of schools, students, and families visited (including their religious affiliation and ethnic background), and the number of Bibles and tracts distributed.

The autobiographical

NcD

20 MAY 91 23804870 NDHYMe SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Morse, Samuel, b. 1792.

Diary and reminiscences, ...

(Card 2)

narrative portion of the volume focuses upon his religious upbringing and his later life in Hopkinton, Mass., especially his involvement in the temperance movement and periodic religious revivals. Also includes genealogical information about the Morse family.

NcD

20 MAY 91

23804870

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Morse, Samuel, b. 1792.

Diary and reminiscences, ...

(Card 3)

1. American and Foreign Christian Union.
2. Christian life.
3. Morse family
4. Temperance and religion--Massachusetts.
5. Revivals--Massachusetts.
6. Hopkinton (Mass.)--Religious life and customs.
7. Genre: Diaries.
8. Genre: Reminiscences.
9. Missionaries--Massachusetts.

NcD

20 MAY 91

23804870

NDHYme

MSS.
Small Coll.

Morton, F. Knox.

Letters, 1837-1863.

5 items.

Kensington, Pa. resident.

Collection includes two letters addressed to Dr. Morton and two to Miss Lillie Morton in care of Dr. F. Knox Morton in Philadelphia. The fifth letter was written from the headquarters of the Medical Dept. of the 8th Regt. of Pa. Cavalry. One of Dr. Morton's letters is from E.B. Adams, reporting on his travels in Pa. Another is from James Hagan, announcing the death of E.B. Adams.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587194

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

**MSS.
Small Coll.**

**Morton, F. Knox.
Letters, ...**

(Card 2)

I. Adams, E.B. II. Hagan, James.



NcD

20 MAR 97

36587194 NDHYme

Morton, F. Knox

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Morton, William Thomas Green:

Papers, 1853

West Needham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 2 items
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Morton, William Thomas Green. Papers, 1853.
West Needham, Mass. 2 items. Sketch.

William Thomas Green Morton (1819-1868), dentist and partner of Dr. Horace Wells, was the first to demonstrate the practicability of ether anesthetization. On Oct. 16, 1846, after several years of experiment by Morton, Dr. John C. Warren used ether in an operation at Mass. General Hospital. By 1853 Dr. Morton was retired at Etherston Cottage, from where he wrote to Perley Poor for a peacock to add to his collection of rather unusual domestic animals.

MSS.

6th 4:A Morton-Holladay family papers, 1848-
1916.

594 items.

Virginia residents.

Collection is largely letters written between various family members, especially, Lewis Littlepage Holladay and his wife, Nannie E. (Morton) Holladay. The earlier part of the collection is mainly letters written to her by cousins and possibly some friends. In the 1840s and 1850s, Nannie and her correspondents wrote of romance, marriage, and activities. Later letters were courtship letters written by Lewis to Nannie from Hampden-Sydney College, where he taught, and also letters he wrote while travelling on business.

NcD

20 MAR 97 36587205 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 4:A Morton-Holladay family papers, 1848-
1916. ... (Card 2)

There is a letter from a cousin, Rick
Morton, detailing experiences in
Brazil. Other correspondents include
another Hampden-Sydney colleague,
Walter Blair; the Lewis' daughter,
Littlepage (Pagie) who travelled to
China; Dr. Waller Morton Holladay; and
Charles S. Venable of the University of
Virginia.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587205

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 4:A Morton-Holladay family papers, 1848-
1916. ... (Card 3)

I. Holladay family papers. II.
Morton family papers. III. Holladay,
Lewis Littlepage, 1806-1869. IV.
Venable, Charles S. (Charles Scott),
1827-1900. V. Joyes, Patrick, 1826-
1904.

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587205 NDHYme

Morton-Holladay Family

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION RECORDS.

Mosby, Frederick S.

C

Papers, 1863

Manchester, Chesterfield Co., Va.

Section A

1 item

3-20-57

GUIDE

Mosby, Frederick S. Papers, 1863. Manchester,
Va. 1 item. Sketch

A photostatic copy of a letter by Fortune Mosby to his brother, Capt. Frederick S. Mosby, describing smallpox in Manchester, Va., health conditions among Confederate troops, morale in the Confederacy, and confidence in the leadership of Robert Edward Lee.

Mosby, John Singleton

DS

Papers, 1862-1932

Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va.

Cab. 45	2 items
1-31-41	17 items added, 6-9-54
	44 items added, 6-16-54
	2 items added, 6-3-57
	1 item added, 7-10-59
	3 items added, 6-18-68

Copy of items cataloged through June 1968
available on microfilm

Mosby, John Singleton, Papers. Warrenton,
Fauquier Co., Va.

Mosby (1833-1916) was born and educated in Virginia, practised law, and enlisted in the Confederate cavalry in 1861. His operations as a scout and ranger were uniformly daring and successful. After the war he settled at Warrenton, Va., practised law, and later held various offices. [See D.A.B., XIII, 272]. One of these items is an account of activities in the winter of 1862-63, while the other is an explanation of his notorious reprisal execution of seven prisoners.

Mosby, John Singleton.

2

17 items added 6-9-54. These additional items are composed largely of letters from John Singleton Mosby, lawyer and commander of Mosby's Partisan Raiders during the Civil War, to William H. Chapman, who had served as an officer with the Raiders. With a single exception, the letters in this collection were written between the years 1887-1895. In these letters Mosby discusses plans to write a "complete history" of his military activities and comments on some published accounts of campaigns in which he participated.

In a letter, written November 6, 1887, Mosby confesses that his book, Mosby's War Reminiscences and Stuart's Cavalry Campaigns, is superficial and in some respects inaccurate. He explains that the volume was compiled from a number of newspaper sketches which he had written hastily to earn money. Later correspondence reveals that Mosby planned to publish a more complete and accurate history of his command. A number of the letters written in 1890-95 ask Chapman to supply information for the book.

The correspondence also reveals that Mosby had a lively interest in the accounts of Confederate military activities which were then being published. In a letter written September 5, 1889 Mosby presents a detailed refutation of criticisms of James Ewell Stuart's raid at Gettysburg contained in a pamphlet written by Thomas Lafayetter Rosser. Other letters contain critical comment on Fitzhugh Lee's General Lee and Philip Sheridan's Personal Memoirs. Most of Mosby's remarks, however, were directed to a series of articles published by James Longstreet in Belford's Monthly magazine

and The Century in 1891-92. Mosby believed Longstreet's version of Stuart's role in the Gettysburg campaign to be inaccurate. Several of the letters are concerned with pointing out errors in Longstreet's account.

Some information is given in the collection of other battles and personalities of the Civil War. Brief mention is made of the battles of Cedar Creek and Tom's Brook. There is comment on Henry Wagner Halleck, William B. Stanton, Winfield Scott Hancock, Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. Jackson.

Mosby, John Singleton.

8

Throughout the correspondence is incidental comment on wages and working conditions on the Southern Pacific Railroad during the 1890's. There is also one letter from Mosby to William Maxwell Evarts recommending Chapman for the post of Consul at Bradford, England.

44 items added 6-16-54. These additional items are the letters and papers of John Singleton Mosby, covering the years 1866-1913. Three items represent the period 1866-1898; the remainder of the collection is encompassed by the years 1904-1913. The collection is composed largely of Mosby's personal correspondence. In these letters much light is shed on Mosby's post bellum political activities. Considerable information is also given on Mosby's writings and subjects of a personal nature.

Discussion of Mosby's political activity

predominates in this collection. After the war Mosby joined the Republican Party and became a personal friend of Ulysses Simpson Grant. The papers in this collection attest to the fact that Mosby exercised some influence within the Republican Party. One item, a memorandum drawn by Mosby, contains a copy of a telegram, dated December 11, 1876, from Wade Hampton to Mosby, requesting the latter to ask President Grant to maintain order in South Carolina during Hampton's inauguration. The memorandum states that Mosby complied with Hampton's request. Further evidence of Mosby's

political influence is given in correspondence dealing with the dispensation of patronage.

In a letter, written June 13, 1898, Mosby recalls that some years earlier he offered the post of consul at Palermo, Italy, to James Cocke Southall. Two letters written to Mosby in 1909 by Henry C. McDonald reveal that Mosby attempted to obtain a circuit judgeship for McDonald.

Mosby himself held office as Assistant Attorney for the United States Department of Justice from 1904 to 1910 when he was dismissed for unexplained reasons. Several of Mosby's

Mosby, John Singleton.

10

letters written during this period are on Department of Justice stationery and contain incidental comment about the work. After Mosby's dismissal, a friend, John C. Collins, wrote to Horace D. Taft, the President's brother, asking for another appointment for Mosby and citing the latter's long support of the Republican party as evidence that he deserved the position. With the election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency in 1912, Mosby became concerned for the fate of several close friends who held federal offices. Several of Mosby's letters written after the

Mosby, John Singleton.

11

election express apprehension that his friends will be dismissed.

A number of the papers in the collection are replies to attacks made on Mosby for his support of the Republican party. In an article reprinted from the Richmond The Times-Dispatch, dated January 31, 1904, Mosby's reasons for joining the party are set forth. Further explanation of his political affiliation is given by Mosby in a letter written in 1909.

Considerable information on Mosby's activities as an author is also included in this collection. Several items of correspondence

Mosby, John Singleton.

12

in 1907 deal with an offer made by Moffat, Yard and Company to publish Mosby's Stuart's Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign. Scattered throughout the collection are a number of items having to do with the publication of some of Mosby's magazine and newspaper articles. There are a few letters from Mosby's readers giving their opinion of his work. Of particular interest in this respect is a letter, dated May 12, 1913, from Flora Cooke Stuart thanking Mosby for his defense of James Ewell Brown Stuart.

Scattered through the collection are letters

Mosby, John Singleton.

13

giving information on some additional subjects. Among the most important of these are: a copy of Mosby's parole signed by Ulysses Simpson Grant and dated February 2, 1866; a letter from Mosby telling of the writer's admiration for Seargent Smith Prentiss; a copy of a letter from Roger Atkinson Pryor arranging a dinner meeting between Mosby and Daniel Edgar Sickles; and two letters from a Confederate soldier giving an account of his part in the Battle of Gettysburg.

2 items added 6-3-57: letter of W. H. Chapman, captain of Mosby's Guerillas to Capt. Martin of the U. S. Army, stating that some jewelry captured on W. H. Fry is being returned; and a document listing number of Federal prisoners paroled on order of Gen. Mosby.

1 item added 7-10-59. An anonymous, fragmentary, undated and unbound vol. of invoices over the pages of which is written an account of a wedding in the Northern Neck of Va. ("Mosby's Confederacy") in the Autumn of 1864.

The narrative, evidently written by a woman who had experienced the Civil War at firsthand, is seemingly fictional, but perhaps partly factual. The groom is a leader of Mosby's Rangers (43rd Bn. of Partisan Rangers). A groomsman is a brother of Lt. Col. Mosby, who himself appears in the story. Most of the account deals with planning details of the wedding and the difficulties of obtaining veils, dresses, candles, sugar, and cakes, thereby throwing some light upon hardships, social life and customs in the C. S. A. The ceremony is interrupted by a Union

Mosby, John Singleton

16

Army raid in the neighborhood.

This item did not come as a part of the Mosby Papers, but since it concerns his battery, it is being added to his collection.

3 items added, 6-18-68: Two letters from Mosby and one to him. The letter addressed to him was written by Theodore Roosevelt and contains the President's views of his relationship to the South (Sept. 10, 1904).

On Sept. 23, 1904, Mosby wrote to Frank R. Pemberton of New York to justify a reference he

had made in one of his articles. Pemberton had been offended by the reference to one of his ancestors who had served as an assistant to a Negro superior. Mosby stated that he had intended no criticism and found the job not a cause for shame.

The remaining item is a short note to an autograph collector (June 22, 1866?).

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Mosby, John Singleton

Papers, 1862-1932

Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va.

1 Reel

Negative

Copy of collection in the Manuscript Dept. as
cataloged through June, 1968.

6-12-80

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Mosby, John Singleton

Papers, 1862-1932

Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va.

1 Reel

Positive

Copy of collection in the Manuscript Dept. as
cataloged through June, 1968.

6-12-80

D.S.
Moseley, Arthur and William P. (Entered in
the National Union Catalog of Manuscripts as
Arthur T. Moseley)
Papers, 1756-1907

Buckingham County, Virginia

Cab. 84: 3 boxes 1015 items & 11 vols.
12-18-57 7 items added

12-2-37

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Moseley, Arthur and William P. Letters and
Papers. 1756-1907. Buckingham County, Va.
Sketch. 1015 pieces

This branch of the Moseley family was, by 1800, well established in Buckingham County, Va. The first Moseleys, William and Hannah, had come to Lower Norfolk County from Rotterdam in 1649. They were English, not Dutch. The connection between these early members and Arthur's family is not clear, but in October 23, 1777, Robert Moseley purchased 798 acres of

Dec 2 1937

Moseley, Arthur and William P.

(2) Sketch

land in Buckingham County, and on December 25, 1784 obtained 120 acres in Hanover County. Together with other purchases he had a total of 1118 acres, 200 of which were conveyed to Arthur Moseley on March 22, 1790.

Arthur Moseley was apparently a citizen of some local prominence - as a prosperous land-and slave-owner, who was looked to for advice and aid by his less fortunate neighbors.

DEC 2 1937

Moseley, Arthur and William P.

(3) Sketch

His son, William P. Moseley, was a student at the Virginia Military Institute in 1858 and 1859, and was in the Confederate army. Brothers and sisters of William P. included Maria Louisa, Alexander Trent, H.L., and Perkins. Activities of the family after the Civil War remain rather vague, but in 1875 Alexander Treat Moseley was trying to capitalize on bounty land claims of his ancestors who served in the Revolution. At a later date he was interested

DEC 2 1937

Moseley, Arthur and William P.

(4) Sketch

In mining ventures.

The letters and papers are almost entirely of a business nature. The many accounts and receipts show purchases for the family, lists drugs purchased by Dr. William P. Moseley, and show that the family was rather largely engaged in tobacco planting. The 84 letters give very little information about the family.

7 items added 12-18-57: Personal and business items. Thomas M. Bondurant, whose papers are ~~in this~~ ¹⁹³⁷ department, is mentioned.

Moseley, Arthur and William P.

Moseley, Arthur T.

s-3036

~~TS-11~~

Diary, 1874

Buckingham, Va.

150 pp.

Calf

7 x 10 cm.

4-7-38

Moseley, Arthur and William P.

Moseley, Arthur T.

S- 3037

~~TS 11~~

Memorandum Book, 1869-1873

Buckingham Court House, Va.

25 pp. Leather 8 x 17 cm.

(Scattered Diarial entries and memoranda)

4-7-38

Moseley, Arthur and William P.

Moseley, Arthur

S-3038

~~TS-11~~

Note Book, 1822

Buckingham County, Va.

16 pp.

Calf

7 x 12 cm.

4-7-38

~~36+~~ Treasure Room

S-3033

Moseley, Arthur and William P.

~~TS-11~~

MOSELAY, A[rthur] T.

DS

Bank Book 1873

Buckingham, Virginia

14 pp Card Board 17 1-2 x 11 cm.

[The Book also contains miscellaneous
Accounts.]

MAR 17 1939

Moseley, Arthur and William P.

Moseley, Arthur T.

S-3035
~~TS~~ 11

Diary, 1817 - 1819

Buckingham County, Va.

2 p. Calf 10 x 18 cm.

(Pocketbook with brief diarial entry)

4-7-38

Moseley, Arthur and William P.

Moseley, Arthur T.

M-3040

Tax Book, 1852-1882

Buckingham County, Va.

275 pp. calf 12 x 18 cm.

(A record of tax levied on individuals
of the community)

4-7-38

Moseley, Arthur and William P.

Moseley, H. L.

M-3041

Bank Book, 1860-1865

Buckingham County, Va.

74 pp.

calf

12 x 19 cm.

4-7-38

Moseley, Arthur and William P.

Moseley, Thomas

M-3042

Tax Record, 1791-1795

Buckingham County, Va.

190 pp. Boards 15 x 21 cm.

(Record of taxes assessed)

4-7-38

Treasure Room Moseley, Arthur and William P. L-3032
301

Moseley, Arthur T. and Hooker DS

Accounts. 1866

Buckingham Court House, Va.

216 pp. Boards. 19 x 30 cm

Record of bills due for merchandise.

APR 7 1938

^{Treasure Room}
301 Moseley, Arthur and William P.

S-3034

S Moseley, Arthur T.

~~TS 11~~

DS

Cash Book. 1874-1875

[Buckingham County, Virginia]

92 pp.

Boards

10 x 16 cm.

APR 7 1938

Moseley, James.

Papers, 1816

Bremerlehe, Hanover, Germany.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item.

4-8-60

Moseley, James. Papers, 1816. Bremerlehe,
Hanover, Germany. 1 item. Sketch.

James Moseley, British physician serving with his Majesty's Forces in Hanover, Germany, writes in 1816 to medical staff agent, James Window of London, concerning his arrival and military arrangements for medical service in the army abroad.

Moseley, William P.

See Moseley, Arthur and William P.

Moseley, J. M.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Moses, Franklin J

Papers. 1839-1857.

SUMTER CO.

Sumter,[^] South Carolina

Section A

9 pieces

OCT 10 1939

MOSES, Franklin J. Papers. 1839-1857. Sumter,
South Carolina. 9 pieces. Sketch.

Moses (1838-1906) was born in Sumter District, S. C., was educated at S. C. College, was private secretary to Gov. F. W. Pickens, participated in the Civil War, entered journalism, and in 1867 renounced his former policy and became a typical scalawag. He was gov. of S. C., 1872-1874. His later was spent in impoverished wandering. These papers are bills of sale for slaves purchased by Moses.

MSS.

x

Moses, John.

Photographs, 1986-1993.

24 items.

Contains twenty-three photographs of adolescent parents in Durham and neighboring counties. Includes a brief statement by Moses, explaining his interest in photography, and also an index titling each photograph.

1. Photographers. 2. Adolescent fathers--North Carolina--Durham. 3. Adolescent mothers--North Carolina--Durham. 4. Teenage parents--North Carolina--Durham. 5. Genre: Photographs--Teenage parents--North Carolina--Durham.

NcD

21 JUL 94

30803629 NDHYme

Moses, Joseph Winn

Letters and papers. 1876-77.

Montgomery, Ala.

Section A

5 pieces.

JUN 9 1942

Moses, Joseph Winn Letters & Papers
 1876-1877

Montgomery, Ala. 5 pieces Sketch

This set is chiefly important for a letter from Paul Hamilton Hayne to Moses. Hayne enclosed newspaper clipping of three of his poems: "Muscadines," "A Bachelor-Bookworn's Complaint of the Late Presidential Election," and "South Carolina to the States of the North."

The fifth piece is a General Order

Moses, Joseph Winn Sketch (2)

(no. 1) from the Headquarters of the Alabama Militia (Mar. 25, 1876). It lists the Major General's staff. Moses was to be Judge Advocate.

NUCMC

Moses, Montrose Jonas

Papers, 1789-1974

New York, N.Y.

; SS 80-82
SEE SHELF LIST

(See also bound
vol. cards)

6-15-73

22,079 items and 408
vols.
1 vol. added, 12-29-76
44 items and 3 vols.
added, 5-5-78

Moses, Montrose Jonas

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Moses, Montrose Jonas, 1878-1934.

Moses family papers, 1859-1941. -- 2417 items.
(10.5 linear ft.)

Writer. New York City. Family interested in
the theater. -- Correspondence between Moses's
family members and friends. Also printed material,
clippings, manuscript transcripts, postcards, family
photographs, scrapbooks. About half of the col-
lection consists of Belle Moses's papers. She
was a writer and sister of M.J. Moses.

On deposit.

Moses, Montrose Jonas, 1878-1934.

Moses family papers, 1859-1941. -- 2417 items.
(10.5 linear ft.).

New York, New York.

Shelf location: 55-A
Accessioned 10-28-86

Moses, Montrose Jonas. Papers. New York,
New York

Montrose Jonas Moses was born September 2, 1878, in New York City, the son of Montefiore and Rose (Jonas) Moses. His parents returned to Alabama where their family had resided for several generations, and Moses spent his boyhood in Montgomery. When his family once again moved to New York, he joined them and in 1899 graduated from the College of the City of New York. His interest in a literary career

developed at an early age and was promoted by the intellectual and cultural climate of his home. His father had died when Moses was still a boy, but his mother and older sisters provided for his education both in school and out. The family frequently shared their interest in literature by reading aloud to one another and at one point undertook a project to read and discuss all of the works of Shakespeare. His sister Belle, known as "Binkie" or "Sister," published a number of short stories and news-

paper articles and advised her brother in his first literary endeavors. Awarded several prizes in college for his essays, he also wrote poetry, and his first published pieces were short poems appearing in St. Nicholas, Smart Set, and other popular magazines. Although not yet especially interested in drama, Moses went with his family to the more notable performances in New York and was exposed to the field to which he was eventually to devote the principal portion of his literary efforts.

In 1911 Moses married Lucille Dorothy Herne, daughter of James A. Herne, the noted playwright and actor. They had one son, Montrose James, who became a professor of anatomy at Duke University. Following his first wife's death in 1921, he married Leah Agnes Houghtaling in 1923. A son, Lawrence Southerland, named for a pseudonym used at times by Moses, was born in 1933. After Moses' death in 1934, Mrs. Moses moved to Connecticut where she operated a nursing home. With her she took the large mass

of papers and thousands of books which now form the Moses Collection at Duke. Upon her retirement from business responsibilities, she moved to Camillus, New York, to live with her son, a business executive in Syracuse. The numerous manuscripts and printed works were at this time presented to the University. Moses had amassed a library of resource materials on the theater and had received many editions signed by his literary associates. He had also saved his correspondence and preserved a great mass of

notes accumulated during his research. The volumes are now housed in the appropriate libraries of the University, and his correspondence and notes in addition to the many scrapbooks, photographs, theater programs, and other items, all well preserved by his widow, constitute the Moses Collection in the Manuscript Department of the Perkins Library.

Accepting a position in 1900 as an editorial assistant on the staff of the Literary Digest, Moses began an association with journals and

newspapers that lasted throughout his career. From 1902 to 1919, he held various positions with the Reader, Book News Monthly, and Bellman magazines and contributed to other periodicals as well. After 1919 he continued to write shorter pieces for various journals, but he devoted most of his time to the preparation of anthologies of American, British, and European plays. Besides his many articles and books on the theater, he wrote articles on Sir Rabindranath Tagore, serialized pieces on various aspects of American society during the

1920's and on the history of baseball, full-length biographies of Edwin Forrest and Heinrich Conried, a history of southern literature, several books on children's literature and plays, and editions of William Clyde Fitch's plays and letters.

Moses' correspondence is principally related to his literary projects. Some letters addressed to him as "Binks" are from his sisters, Eva and Belle ("Binkie"), and there are a few written by his widow, but for the

most part the letters concern his own writing or his work as a reader for Little, Brown and Company and the Thomas Y. Crowell Company. He corresponded frequently with these two publishing houses about manuscripts sent by them to him for advice concerning the possibility of publishing the pieces. He also served as an agent in New York for Little, Brown, a firm located in Boston, and as a liaison between that firm and several authors under contract to prepare works for publication. Other letters

relate to his participation in the affairs of the Authors Club in New York and the Drama League of America both at the national level and its local affiliate in New York City. Beginning late in 1915, Moses began saving carbon copies of his outgoing correspondence, and thereafter both incoming and outgoing letters appear in the collection and provide an especially comprehensive record of Moses' life. At times copies of separate letters appear on the same sheet of paper. A number of letters

have been dated by the cataloger, who found that Moses had frequently filed his letters by years in the containers he had used to store his correspondence.

A separate division in the Moses Collection was established to house the copious notes and drafts related to the topics on which he wrote. These papers are arranged by title or by subject matter under the heading "Writings and Notes." Notebooks, clippings, research notes, and similar papers are grouped together under

the subdivisions of this category. Among the many subjects represented in these notes are American and British drama, children's literature, baseball, the entertainment of troops at U.S. Army camps during World War I, the costs of medical care, and the development of regional or "little" theaters in cities removed from the center of American theatrical activity in New York. Correspondence as well as notes concern Margaret Anglin, Ethel Barrymore, Billie Burke, and David Belasco

whom Moses assisted in writing autobiographical articles published in Hearst's Magazine.

Letters exchanged between Moses and Frederick Koch of the Carolina Playmakers in Chapel Hill supplement the material on little theaters among the writings and notes. Scrapbooks contain the majority of his articles clipped from the journals and newspapers in which they appeared. In some instances, the drafts of these articles can be dated by locating the printed version in one of the scrapbooks.

Lectures and speeches are arranged chronologically in a separate category, and copies of works by other writers are arranged alphabetically by author in yet another division within the collection. Other categories include financial papers consisting chiefly of royalty statements from publishers recording the sales of Moses' books, transcripts of radio programs broadcast from 1930 to 1934 when Moses had a weekly program on the network of the National Broadcasting Company and one on

a local station in New York, and a large collection of photographs of prominent actors and authors and of scenes from various plays. In some instances, the pictures of stage settings of scenes from a play are filed under the playwright's name along with photographs of this author. A group of pictures records camp life in the U.S. Army during World War I. Among the printed material is a collection of theater programs spanning over a century of the American stage. Two large scrapbooks

contain clippings from playbills distributed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Other scrapbooks include a nicely bound one consisting of clippings concerning Sarah Bernhardt¹ and one of items related to Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson.² This latter scrapbook has been dismantled because of its delicate condition. Compiled by Mrs. Jackson, it contains clippings related to Jackson's death and letters of condolence and additional correspondence from James Ewell

1. In Writings

2. 55-82

Brown Stuart, Robert E. Lee, Julia (Gardiner) Tyler, and other prominent figures. Several letters concern the operations of Jackson's troops in Virginia during the Civil War.

Biographical information on Moses appears in letters of November 30, 1917; July 14, 1925; April 18, 1927; and April 28, 1932. Two volumes of his diary are included in the collection and cover the years 1897 through 1902. Moses referred to his son, Montrose James, as Montrose J. Moses, Jr., but Dr. Moses

noted in conversation that he has not used "Jr." with his name. Genealogical information on the family is being collected by Lawrence S. Moses.

1 vol. added, 12-29-76: Moses' copy of The Tales of Mother Goose (Boston, 1903). Extensive marginalia and annotations written by Moses appear on the end papers and throughout the book. This volume was transferred from the Technical Services Department to be included with the Moses Papers and has been placed with

Moses, Montrose Jonas

19

the Miscellany in the Children's Literature division of the Writings and Notes section of the collection.

44 items and 3 vols. added, 5-5-78: Correspondence and legal papers related principally to the publication and/or reprinting of several of Moses's books by E.P. Dutton & Company or Little, Brown & Company. The volumes are printed works with marginalia written by Moses.

Moses, Montrose Jonas

Moses, Montrose Jonas

L- 788

Scrapbook, 1913-1914

6-15-73

Moses, Montrose Jonas

Moses, Montrose Jonas

F- 789

Scrapbook, 1915-1916

6-15-73

Moses, Montrose Jonas

Moses, Montrose Jonas

Top of Cabs.
91-92

Scrapbook, 1916-1919

6-15-73

Moses, Montrose Jonas

Moses, Montrose Jonas

F- 791

Scrapbook, 1920-1922

6-15-73

Moses, Montrose Jonas

Moses, Montrose Jonas

F- 792

Scrapbook, 1923-1927

6-15-73

Moses, Montrose Jonas

Moses, Montrose Jonas

F. 793

Scrapbook, 1927-1929

6-15-73

Moses, Montrose Jonas

Moses, Montrose Jonas

F- 794

Scrapbook, 1929-1933

6-15-73

Moses, Montrose Jonas

Moses, Montrose Jonas

L-795

Scrapbook, 1883-1898

6-15-73

Moses, Montrose Jonas

Moses, Montrose Jonas

L- 796

Scrapbook, 1874-1899

6-15-73

Moses, Montrose Jonas

Moses, Montrose Jonas

L-797

Scrapbook, 1884-1899

6-15-73

RECORD

Moses, Thomas Freeman.

Memoirs and clippings ca. 1908, n.d.
3 items.

Medical doctor from Bath, Me.;
surgeon during Civil War; son of
prominent shipbuilding family from
Bath, Me.

Chiefly handwritten memoirs (131 pp.)
documenting Moses's activities between
1861, the year he graduated from
medical college, and 1864. The
memoirs, written ca. 1908, consist of
narratives; excerpts from letters to
his sister, Sarah, and friend, Dr.
Thomas W. Coe; and diary entries. The
writer describes in detail his travels
abroad in Ger [redacted] many, Switzerland,
England, and [redacted] France. Moses went
abroad in 186 [redacted] 1 to continue his

~~NO VAILED CASH HUMBERT FIELD PRESENT IN
RECOR~~

Moses, Thomas Freeman.

Memoirs and clippings ... (Card 2) medical studies in Paris. Some information on French society and medical practices are included. Upon return to the United States in 1862, Moses entered the Navy as a medical officer, and a significant portion of the memoirs describe his service as the Surgeon in Charge of a Navy transport that carried patients between Alexandria, Va., and Newport, R.I. Concluding the memoirs, Moses writes about his service in Washington, D.C., and Alexandria, Va. hospitals, and describes Washington, D.C. and Alexandria. Also included are clippings from THE FINLEY HOSPITAL WEEKLY as well as an article,

NcD 14 MAR 95 32148522 NDDPzc SEE NEXT CRD

Moses, Thomas Freeman.

Memoirs and clippings ... (Card 3)

"Story of the Moses' - Famed as
Shipbuilders," accompanied by a bank
advertisement.

*pj

NcD

14 MAR 95

32148522

NDDPzc SEE NEXT CRD

Moses, Thomas Freeman.
Memoirs and clippings ... (Card 4)
1. United States. Navy--Surgeons. 2.
Medical doctors--Correspondence. 3.
Medical education--19th century. 4.
England--Description and travel--19th
century. 5. France--Description and
travel--19th century. 6. Germany--
Description and travel--19th century.
7. Switzerland--Description and travel
--19th century. 8. Washington (D.C.)--
Description and travel--19th century.
9. United States--History--Civil War,
1861-1865--Medical care. 10. United
States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--
Personal narratives.

NcD

14 MAR 95

32148522 NDDPzc

Moses Family

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ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
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RECORDS.

Moss, Charles

C

Papers, 1792-1810

Oxford, Oxfordshire, England

XVIII-G

32 items
3 items added, 7-1-62

1-11-61

Moss, Charles. Papers, 1792-1810. Oxford,
Oxfordshire, England. 35 items. Sketch

This collection consists of thirty-two items which are addressed to Charles Moss, Bishop of Oxford (1763-1811). Most of this correspondence is from William Wyndham Grenville, Baron Grenville, and concerns his election as chancellor of the University of Oxford. There are two letters from Anne (Pitt) Grenville, wife of the Baron, and three from William Wickham, an English politician.

Two items relate to the ecclesiastical career of Bishop Moss. On Jan. 26, 1792, Lord

Grenville mentions the attempt by Moss to obtain the bishopric of Norwich, and on Oct. 8, 1807, he writes Moss that an appointment, probably to Oxford, is imminent.

More than twenty items (Oct. 18-Nov. 7, 1809) refer to the election of Lord Grenville as chancellor at Oxford. In an election on Dec. 14, 1809, Grenville defeats two candidates-- John Scott, First Earl of Eldon, and Henry Charles Somerset, Sixth Duke of Beaufort. The previous chancellor was William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Third Duke of Portland. During Octo-

Moss, Charles

3

ber Portland's death seems imminent, and Grenville and his friends begin their campaign. This daily correspondence from Grenville to the Bishop of Oxford contains many details of their electioneering activities. This collection, however, does not contain any items for Nov. 7-Dec. 14, 1809, the final month before the election. Additional letters can be found in "The Manuscripts of J. B. Fortescue, Esq., Preserved at Dropmore," in Vol. IX, No. 30, of Great Britain, Historical Manuscripts Commission (London, 1892-1927), 10 vols.

Several MSS. of July 1-5, 1810, relate to a commencement ceremony at the University of Oxford. William Wickham discusses the opposition which part of the faculty is expected to make toward several honorary degrees--those for Sir John Newport, Second Baronet, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and George Tierney. Newport and Tierney receive degrees, but the administration decides not to present Sheridan as a candidate.

There are two letters from Anne(Pitt) Greenville to Bishop Moss. One item concerns the election for chancellor, and the other refers to

Moss, Charles

5

the ceremony at Oxford in July, 1810.

In letters of Oct. 8 and 20, 1809, Grenville makes a few remarks about the ministry of Spencer Perceval.

3 items added, 7-1-62. These three documents relate to the appointment of Charles Moss as Bishop of Oxford in 1807. The documents are:

1. 1807, January-docket of royal permission to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Chruch, University of Oxford, to elect a bishop for the see of Oxford.

Moss, Charles

6

2. 1807, January-docket of royal assent to election of Moss as Bishop of Oxford;
3. 1807, February-docket for restitution of the temporalities of the bishopric of Oxford to Charles Moss, Bishop of Oxford.

According to The Oxford English Dictionary, a docket is the "abstract of the contents of a proposed Letter-patent, written upon the King's bill which authorized the preparation of such letter for the Great Seal."

Motier, Marie Joseph Paul Roch Yves Gilbert
du, Marquis de Lafayette

See Lafayette, Marie Joseph Paul Roch Yves
Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de

L - 3043

45 Motley, Hartwell

Arithmetic Ms. 1837

NOV 5 1933

Motsinger, Adam

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RECORDS.

[REDACTED]

NO VALID CALL NUMBER PRESENT IN
RECORD

Motsinger, Margaret K.
Papers, 1946.
3 items.

Englishwoman and spouse of American
soldier.

Diary, souvenir menu, and instruction
sheet from the United States Area
Transportation Office. The diary was
kept by Motsinger while aboard the S.
S. Washington between May 9 and May 16,
1946. The ship, en route from
Southhampton, England, to New York
City, was transporting the spouses of
American servicemen. The diary entries
primarily concern the ship's
accomodations, activities and
entertainment [REDACTED], reactions to
African-American [REDACTED] cans and other races
among the crew, and the ship's

NcD

14 MAR 95 32143623 NDDPzc SEE NEXT CRD

NO VALID CALL NUMBER FNUED IN THIS RECORD

Motsinger, Margaret K.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

arrival at New York. The souvenir menu
was from the S. S. Washington.

* pj

1. Women--Diaries.
2. Military wives--Diaries--United States.
3. Genre: Diaries.
4. Genre: Menus.
5. Afro-American seamen.



NcD

14 MAR 95

32143623 NDDPzc

Mott, Valentine.

Papers, 1806-1863

New York, N. Y.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

10 items
and 1 micro-
film.

4-8-60

Mott, Valentine, Papers, 1806-1863. New York,
N. Y. 10 items, and 1 microfilm. Sketch.

Valentine-Mott (1785-1865), son of Dr. Henry Mott, was one of the most distinguished American physicians of his day, a bold and original surgeon, a medical professor, author, and editor. His papers begin in 1806, when he writes to his father and brother from London. He describes the admission of medical students to the London Hospital. Americans in London are alarmed by the Embargo, but the great "noise" by the British comes over the fight between the Chesapeake and the Leopard off New York. Young Mott gives

Mott, Valentine

2

the current British views on America. To his brother he writes of the sights of London, of the British situation in Europe in regard to Napoleon, and of the British belief in their right to search American ships for deserters. His reaction is that the Americans must accept no more British insults. Recommendations and accounts concern the remaining papers. Dr. Philip Wright Post signs one recommendation in 1825 and Mott addresses Gen. Erastus Root and Cornelius Van Wyck Lawrence in short letters. A typed copy of a Mott letter in 1863 to medical

Mott, Valentine

3

historian Samuel W. Francis lists his original operations.

A portrait of Valentine Mott by James Henry Shegogue (1806-1872) hangs in the Medical History Room of the Duke University Medical Library. Microfilm of Mott's Travels in Europe and the Near East (Harper's, 1842) is available. This book recounts in detail the surgery of the 1830's, elaborating on European surgeons, operations, hospitals, and medical schools and museums. Many names appearing in the main file of the Trent Collection are noted by Dr. Mott,

Mott, Valentine

4

who gives pleasing reminiscences of Sir Astley Cooper, Baron Larrey, et al. The Samuel Gross Memoir of Valentine Mott (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1868) is also available on microfilm.

Treasure Room

~~301~~

3044

55-36

Motte, A.B.

Order Book. 1800-1801

[Charleston, S.C.]

22 pp.

Paper

17 x 32 cm.

APR 7 1938

NUCMC

Motte, Jacob Rhett

Papers, 1743 (1835-1857) 1902

Charleston, S. C.

18-A 195 items

11-26-37 110 items added,
11-20-50

(See also bound vol.
cards)

Motte, Jacob Rhett Letters and Papers.
1743-1909. Charleston, S.C. Sketch
305 pieces

Jacob Rhett Motte (Sept. 22, 1811-Dec. 10, 1868), was the son of Mary Sarah Washington (Quince) and Abraham Motte. On Dec. 18, 1845 Motte married Mary Maham Haig and to them nine children were born. (See genealogical table). During the early period of their married life, the Mottes lived on Meeting Street. They attended St. Phillip's church. The papers covering this period are interesting in as

NOV 26 1937

Motte, Jacob Rhett

(2) Sketch

they contain bills and accounts, showing the furniture and house hold articles the young couple bought. There are also accounts from Ansel Edwards&Co., New Orleans, which show that Motte possessed an extensive and well rounded library. In 1848 Motte moved from Charleston to a farm in the "pine lands," Exeter, St. John's parish.* Motte, a physician and a prominent member of the South Carolina Medical

* Berkeley County

NOV 26 1937

Motte, Jacob Rhett

(3) Sketch

Society, found farming a trying and unprofitable business. In 1849 several slaves ran away and Motte was put to considerable expense in trying to recover them. As the years passed he became heavily envolved financially. During the Civil War Motte was a surgeon in the Confederate Army.

The collection contains some interesting and valuable papers. There are few letters

NOV 26 1937

Motte, Jacob Rhett

(4)

of consequence. The papers show that Motte was a man of education and good standing. They reveal a great deal about living conditions prices of furniture and house hold furnishings, of carriages and horses, of farming implements, and clothing. The collection is valuable, because it contains material for the study of social and economic conditions before the war. There are a few post-war letters which seem to indicate that the family was in economic distress.

NOV 26 1937

Motte, Jacob Rhett

(5)

110 items added 11-20-50. Most of these papers relate to Jacob Rhett Motte's service in the U. S. Army as assistant surgeon from 1836 to 1844. He was first went to the Creek country and then to serve with the troops in Florida who were fighting the Seminoles. In 1841 he was ordered to Fort Crawford for duty with a detachment that was to remove the Winn-ebago Indians to west of the Miss. Before that year was out he was at Fort Gibson in the Cherokee Territory. In 1843 he was ordered to Jefferson's Barracks, Mo. The next year he resigned from the U. S. Army while serving at

Motte, Jacob Rhett

(6)

Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C. In 1847 he was appointed surgeon to the 16th Regt. of Ga. Infantry.

There are a number of letters from Thomas Lawson, Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, regarding medical supplies and where Motte was to serve; special orders from Rogers Jones, Adjutant General, containing regulations for the medical branch of the army; agreement of 1785 between Abraham Motte and Henry Kennan to establish a commission and factorage business in Charleston; letters of the 1830's mentioning several South Carolinians who had fought

Motte, Jacob Rhett

(7)

during the Revolution in the sieges of Charleston and Savannah and affairs concerning St. Philip's Church in Charleston; letters to Mary Motte Haig; will of Mary Motte, widow of Isaac Motte; extracts from will of Charlotte Broughton; essays written by J. R. Motte as an adolescent; "tax in kind" report by Motte in 1865; a few Civil War letters; and a letter of 1868 commenting on conditions in S. C.

Rice was a principal crop at Motte's Exeter Plantation in St. John's Parish, Berkeley County. His Exeter Plantation Book, 1846-1871, is

an especially fine volume because of its contents that include: clothing, tools, etc. issued to slaves; lists of slaves including variously names, ages, births, names of parents, deaths, prices, house servants, etc. at different times, including at emancipation; task records; lists of animals and poultry; maps of a flower garden, vegetable garden, and orchard with plants and trees identified; drawing of a house and floor plans for one or two houses; records for road work on which slaves were em-

Motte, Jacob Rhett

9

ployed; tools and equipment; crop records; census return of 1860; an 1868 agreement with the freedmen sharecroppers; plan of an Episcopal Church, etc.

M-3045

Motte, Jacob Rhett

Motte, J[acob] Rhett

Diary. 1838-1840.

Charleston, South Carolina.

154pp. Boards 17x21 cm.

(Motte was a member of the 1st. Artillery under Maj. Kérby. This diary, commenced after he left Florida, Contains an account of his sojourn in Buffalo, Boston, Charleston, West Indies, New Orleans, Shreveport, Little Rock, Memphis, Eliz. ~~ee~~, Florence, Ala., and other points in Ala.

18A 3045
Motte, Jacob Rhett

Motte, Jacob Rhett

Exeter Plantation Book. 1846-1871.

St. John's Parish, South Carolina

48 p.

Paper.

20 x 32 cm.

[General plantation records, including record
of purchases, deaths and births of slaves,
provisions issued, work assigned, etc.]

June 14, 1939.

Motte, Jacob Rhett

Motte, Mary Sarah Washington (Quince) 3048
SS-36

Account Book, 1842-1845

Charleston, S. C.

52 pp. Paper 20 x 32 cm.

6-14-39 (Accounts relating to the settle-
ment of the estate of Mrs. Mary Motte.)

Motte, Jacob Rhett

Motte, Mary Sarah Washington (Quince)

3047

SS-36

Account Book, 1838-1842

Charleston, S. C.

28 pp.

Paper

20 x 33 cm.

6-14-39

(Accounts relating to the settle-
ment of the estate of Isaac Motte)

Moulton, Joseph Langdon, 1892-.

Papers, 1922-1961. -- ca. 325 items., (.5
linear ft.)

Missionary to India. -- Chiefly correspondence
and journals describing experiences Moulton had
while a missionary in India over a 40 year period.

Gift, 1985.

Moulton, Joseph Langdon, 1892-.

Papers, 1922-1961. -- ca. 325 items., (.5
linear ft.)

Shelf location: 4-E

Accessioned 10-29-86

Moulton, Joseph Langdon, 1892-.

Papers, 1949-1986. -- Addition, 150 items. (0.2 lin.
ft.)

India

Shelf location: 75-G

Missionary. -- Chiefly correspondence and newspaper
clippings relating to Moulton's interest in the history
of 20th century India or his activities as a missionary
in Ahmednagar, India (1946-1949). Includes letters
from Vijaya L. Pandit, a leading Indian diplomat. See

Moulton, Joseph Langdon, 1892-. Papers, 1949-1986.
(card 2)

the Fairbank family papers, especially materials relating to the Rev. Henry Fairbank, an earlier missionary to the Ahmednagar district.

Gift, 1987.

Accessioned 1-5-88

Acc. No. 87-164

Moultrie, William

C

Letters and Papers. 1781 - 1887

Charleston, S.C.

Section A (from C.C. Jones) 1 piece
1 added 11-41

NOV 12 1941

Moultrie, William Letters and Papers 1781-87
Charleston, S.C. 2 pieces Sketch

These are two papers containing the signature of William Moultrie, Revolutionary soldier and statesman.

One is a surveyor's plat and land grant conveying land to A. Young and T. Mitchell.

The other is a letter from Moultrie to "the Master of the American flag of Truce now in the harbour of Charleston.", re-

questing him to take on board two American officers who have just been exchanged.

Mount Athos

See Athos

M-6593 ✓

Mount Clio Academy

Ledger, 1819-1835

Robeson Co., N. C.

48 pp.

Boards

20 x 14 cm.

8-4-61

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Mount Pisgah Baptist Church

Minutes, 1814-1869

Chatham County, North Carolina

1 Reel

Negative

6-12-69

Mount Pisgah Baptist Church

This volume, brought to the MS. Department 6-1-69 for microfilming, was deposited by the Rev. C. E. Byrd, through Mrs. George West, at Wake Forest College in 1969.

The old volume contains lists of church members and benevolences as well as records of conferences and local affairs of the Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church.

M-5821 ✓

Mount Pleasant Missionary Society

Record Book, 1881-1883

Frederick Co., Md. [?]

46 pp.

Boards 21 1-2 x 18 cm.

7-21-58

GUIDE

Mount Sinai. Saint Catherine's Monastery.
Greek MSS.

See Sinai. Saint Catherine's Monastery.
Greek MSS.

Moylan, Stephen

Papers, 1805

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Section A

1 item

2-4-42

Recatalogued, 6-28-66

Moylan, Stephen. Papers, 1805. Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania

Stephen Moylan (1737-1811), Revolutionary soldier, served with distinction during the war and retired in 1783 as a brevet brigadier-general. In 1793 President Washington appointed him commissioner of loans in Philadelphia.

A letter of Feb. 11, 1805, from Albert Gallatin was transferred from the Miscellaneous File. Gallatin announced the remittance of eight thousand dollars from the Treasury

Moylan, Stephen

2

Department for the payment of invalid pensions
in Pennsylvania. Moylan was the agent for
paying U. S. invalid pensions in the state.

Muire, Thacker, and Thomas S. Douglas

Papers, 1824-1885

Walkerton, King and Queen County, Virginia

Section A

24 items

12-13-62

Muire, Thacker, and Thomas S. Douglas. Papers, 1824-1885. Walkerton, King and Queen County, Virginia.

The Muire Papers are principally valuable for genealogy. They begin in King William County, Virginia, in 1824 with the will of Henry Timberlake and a land deed of Anne Temple. Thacker Muire was the administrator of Anne Temple's estate in 1843. He was evidently connected in some manner with the Timberlakes as he named his son Thomas S. Douglas, a name given by Henry Timberlake to one of his sons.

Muire, Thacker, and Thomas S. Douglas

Douglas Muire attended Rumford Academy in 1852. In 1855 he received news from Bethany College, Wellsburg, Va., The papers are social and personal. Among relatives and writers are William H. Bray, Benjamin A. Cocke, and James E. Dabney. Douglas Muire evidently became a minister and moved to Walkerton, Va., by 1859. He married in 1860. The last item of the collection is a piece of Democratic Party literature 1885, addressed to Logan Muire in Ohio.

Mull, Peter M.

Papers, 1862-1900[?]

Catawba Co., N. C.

cab. 46

8 items

1-3-63

Mull, Peter M. Papers, 1862-1900[?]. Catawba Co., N. C.

Peter M. Mull was captain of Co. F, 55th N. C. Regiment of State Troops, organized May 19, 1862 (See Moore, Roster of N. C. Troops, III, p. 563, and Clark, North Carolina Regiments, vol. 3, p. 291) under Col. John Kerr Connolly. Mull was from Catawba County. Co. F was called the South Mountain Rangers. The men on its roster were mainly from Cleveland, Catawba, Burke, and Lincoln Counties.

Captain Mull was wounded in 1864, but sur-

Mull, Peter M.

2

vived the war to attend reunions of his regiment.

His papers contain a typed list of officers and privates of Co. F. A typed copy of General Order 73 by General Robert E. Lee from Chambersburg, Pa., on June 27, 1863, commends the Army of Northern Virginia for its good conduct on Union soil and provided for punishment of soldiers violating his order to maintain discipline. Special Order 65, Mar. 13, 1865, gave Mull a furlough for disability.

The pictures in this collection begin with a group of three Confederate officers,

Mull, Peter M.

cousins
3

probably Capt. Peter M. Mull and his brothers, John M. and Ezra Mull, when they enlisted in May, 1862, from Catawba County. There are two reunion pictures, the earlier probably about 1890-5 and the later one in the 1900's. Both contain pictures of Mull and his men. One picture shows Capt. Mull standing by the monument he erected at David's Chapel, Lincoln County, to the Williams brothers, members of his company, two of whom were killed in 1864. Capt. Mull evidently was concerned for the welfare of his company long after the War.

D S

Müller, George Henry

Diaries. 1798-1852

Beaver, Penn.

2 boxes. cab. 72.

8 notebooks

Nov. 5, 1933

NOV 1941

Müller, George Henry. Diaries. Beaver, Pa.

George Henry Müller was a German immigrant of 1808. His diaries and memoirs pertain to his family, his life and travels, and his coffee-growing and mercantile business in Cuba.

Volume No. 1 "Reminiscences" was written in 1833 by G. H. Müller of Benevue (Beaver, Pa.) to his son William. It is the story of his life from boyhood and covers the genealogy of the Müller family from 1476 to 1650 and 1833. The author was a much traveled man of education

Müller, George Henry

2

and wrote in German, French, and English. He made three fortunes and lost two of them. Denmark, Africa, Cuba, United States, and Mexico were visited.

This volume is rich in historical data of the States from 1812 to 1817. The author was ship-wrecked off South Carolina and traveled by stage from Charleston and Norfolk to Baltimore via Petersburg, Fredericksburg and Georgetown.

Books number two and three were written from

Müller, George Henry

3

1812 to 1817 in German script and covered daily activities regarding his travels and business during that period.

Volume No. 4 was written in 1798 in German script and covers his activities in Cuba where he was a coffee grower and commission merchant.

Volume No. 5 is written in English, French, and German script and seems to have been penned in leisure moments, pertaining to religion and philosophy. Also pages 1 to 54.

Volume No. 6 is a daily entry book in which

Müller, George Henry

4

a very accurate weather report was kept for the period from 1850 to 1852 inclusive. (Beaver, Pa.)

Volume No. 7 and No. 8 Latin, and Lives of English poets.

Mulvany, John R.

See Barton, Jesse and Mulvany, John R.

Mumma, Samuel

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

x

Mundorf, Frank G.

Philippine Journal : the diary of a
soldier overseas 1944 Dec.-1945 Oct.

1 v.

U.S. Army Warrant Officer.

A diary kept by Mundorf while serving as a warrant officer in the U.S. Army during World War II. Titled, Philippine Journal, (The Diary of a Soldier Overseas), it is dedicated to son Kent G. Mundorf and mostly pertains to daily events while Frank G. Mundorf was stationed in the Philippines (1945). It contains descriptive accounts of traveling both across the U.S. from Atlanta, Ga. to Camp Beale, Calif. by rail and road and by ship to New Guinea and the Philippines. Topics includ

NcD

21 JUL 94 30803624 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Mundorf, Frank G.

Philippine Journal : ... (Card 2)
Japanese prisoners of war, Philippine
bombings, and censorship of enlisted
men's letters.

1. Prisoners of war--Japan. 2.
- Bombing, Aerial--Philippines. 3.
- Prisoners of war--United States. 4.
- World War, 1939-1945--Philippines. 5.
- World War, 1939-1945--Censorship--
United States. 6. Genre: Diaries--
World War, 1939-1945. 7. Genre:
Diaries--Army officers.

NcD

21 JUL 94

30803624 NDHYme

(See Inventory File
for Box List) 1
J.S.

Munford-Ellis Family

Papers, 1777 (1830-1900) 1942

Richmond, Henrico Co., and
Lynchburg, Campbell Co., Va.

(See also bound vol. cards)

Cabs. 26 & 27; Pic. 12,497 items
Cab. I, Drawers 3A; 2-B & 21 vols.
4-26-41

Additions in 1941, 1942, 1943, 1945, & 1954

Recatalogued, 12-12-58. (Entered in the
National Union Catalog of Manuscripts
as Munford Family)

Munford-Ellis Family

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

la

(see also
261a)

Note: Material from the Thomas T. Munford Division (Miscellany--Group II) relating to the Battle of Five Forks has been shelved on 2-B.

1b

Note: The description of the Thomas T. Munford Division begins on card number 106.

Munford-Ellis Family

Papers, 1777 (1830-1900) 1942

Richmond, Henrico Co., and Lynchburg,
Campbell Co., Va.

Cabs. 26 and 27
and 2-B

12,497 items and 21 vols.
1 item added,
1-19-65
1 item added,
8-22-66
1 item added, 7-18-68

Munford-Ellis Family

3

Papers, 1777 (1830-1900) 1942

Richmond, Henrico Co., and Lynchburg,
Campbell Co., Va.

Cabs. 26 and 27

1 item added, 4-17-73

encl 2-B

Copy of part of collection available on micro-
film

Munford-Ellis Family, Papers. Richmond,
Henrico Co., and Lynchburg, Campbell Co., Va.

The Munford-Ellis Papers (originally the Ellis-Munford Papers) have been recatalogued. The former sketch (in the ^{MS} guide) has been incorporated in this new sketch, as has the material in various additions to the collection. The manuscripts have been placed in two divisions, each arranged chronologically. The first, the George Wythe Munford Papers, centers in three generations of Ellises. George Wythe Munford

married, first, Lucy Singleton Taylor; then Elizabeth Thoroughgood Ellis; and thereby he added family correspondence from them to the papers of the Munfords. These complicated papers were eventually concentrated in Richmond in the possession of Sallie Radford (Munford) Talbott and her son Charles. The families involved are James River Valley planters and merchants who lived from Williamsburg west to the Lynchburg region on the upper reaches of the river. The counterpart of this collection is the Ellis-Allan Papers in the Library of Congress, covering

the period from the 1790's to the 1850's. The Munford-Ellis Papers contain excellent Civil War and Reconstruction letters, a large amount of original prose and poetry by many members of the Ellis, Munford, and Tucker families, and varied materials on Virginia history.

The second division of the manuscripts belongs to Brigadier General Thomas Taylor Munford, C. S. A., son of Geo. W. Munford. He lived at "Glen Alpine" in Bedford Co., Lynchburg, and at "Oakland," near Uniontown, Ala. The papers con-

cern much controversial material on Confederate military history, as well as varied aspects of the history of Virginia. General Munford's letters to his family and many details of his personal life are in the Geo. W. Munford division.

These latter are primarily family letters with many genealogical references. After a description of the writers (part of the original sketch) this sketch will review letters and subjects in more detail.

Wm. Munford (Aug. 15, 1775-June 21, 1825)

opens the papers with letters to Sally Radford, whom he later married. Charles Ellis, Sr., and his wife, Margaret K. (Nimmo) Ellis, together with his brother, Powhatan Ellis, Sr. (Jan. 17, 1790-Mar. 18, 1863), begin the Ellis correspondence. Charles Ellis came to Richmond from "Red Hill" in Amherst County, Va., in the 1790's, and his relatives in western Virginia at Pedlar's Mills write for many years. The children of Chas. and Margaret Ellis parallel the children of Wm. and Sarah Munford, Geo. Wythe Munford marrying

Elizabeth Thoroughgood Ellis. The brothers and sisters of Eliz. T. Ellis, Thos. Harding (1814-1898), Charles, Jr. (1817-189-), Powhatan, Jr. (1829-1906), Frances Allan Cocke (1827-1886), and Jane Shelton Tucker (1820-1898) contribute long series of letters. All their friends also write many letters. This family knew young Edgar Allan Poe, whose foster father, John Allan, was the partner of Charles Ellis, Sr. The letters of Thos. Harding Ellis and Jane Shelton (Ellis) Tucker are excellent in content. In general the papers concern antebellum Richmond, school life

in Virginia and at West Point, and the Civil War and Reconstruction.

The Munfords were a literary family. Wm. and Anna Bland (Munford) Byrd were the children of the dramatist and Revolutionary soldier, Robt. Munford (d. 1783). A number of William Munford's poems and details on a novel (ca. 1836) by Mrs. Byrd are included.

Geo. Wythe Munford carried on the literary tradition, following his father, William, as clerk of the Va. House of Delegates, preparing

codes of the laws of Va., and leaving manuscripts of many poems, stories, essays, and speeches. His son, Rev. Wm. Munford, also possessed ability as a poet; and Thos. T. Munford published many articles on Confederate and Virginia history. The brothers of Geo. W. Munford, represented by writings and letters, are William Preston and John Durburrow Munford.

The excellent letters of Geo. W. Munford were written over a period of fifty or more years. He and his family visited the springs of western Virginia, stopping with Radford and Ellis rela-

tives; and describe in letters the people and country~~s~~side. With no occupation after the Civil War, Geo. W. Munford tried farming in Gloucester County. His letters reflect the devastation wrought by the Civil War in agriculture, with special note of the uncertain labor supply on the plantations. His letters in 1880-1881 as a worker in the Census Bureau in Washington, D.C. reflect Republican and Reconstruction politics.

The numerous letters of many of his sixteen children reveal Richmond social life, details of the early career and military service of Thos. T.

Munford, and much of education in ante bellum Virginia. Relatives, such as M. Page Taylor, Richard Ivanhoe Cocke, Beverley Tucker, and Admiral William Radford are correspondents. Friends include the Pegram family (James West, Wm. Johnston, and John), James Dearing, and Gov. Henry A. Wise of Va.

Among the Civil War letters are many written at the death of Chas. Ellis Munford on July 1, 1862. His war letters* contain details of the West Virginia Campaign in the fall of 1861.

The Sally Radford Munford correspondence

*Apparently letters to C.E. Munford. No letters by him were located in 1861 correspondence, Geo. W. Munford Division, 6-23-1981.

contains many excellent Civil War letters from girls scattered over the battle areas of eastern Virginia and from young soldier friends. Sally married Charles Talbott after the war, and her family letters continue throughout the papers. One of Sally Munford's letters (June 29, 1863) is included by Douglas Southall Freeman in The South to Posterity (pp. 106-111). In this group of letters, those of Kate Corbin, daughter of James Parke Corbin and Jane C. (Wellford) Corbin of "Moss Neck" are most graphic, as "Moss Neck"

was between Fredericksburg and the Potomac River. Kate married Col. Alexander Stewart Pendleton, son of Gen. Wm. Nelson Pendleton, on Dec. 29, 1863. Other writers include Caroline Homoselle Thornton, wife of Dr. Phillip Thornton of "Montpelier"; Homassel (Voss) Marye and Emily Voss; Patty Vest of Williamsburg; and Belle Harrison of Brandon. Few letters reveal more ante bellum life and the tragic sequence of Civil War and Reconstruction in Virginia than do these accounts of Confederate home life.

The Ellis family also wrote extensively. Charles Ellis, Sr., was the partner of John Allan. Their wives, Margaret Keeling Nimmo, and Frances Keeling Valentine, were first cousins. Edgar Allan Poe grew up with the Ellis children, who sympathized with the second Mrs. Allan (Louisa Gabriella Patterson). She had little to do with the estrangement of John Allan and Edgar A. Poe. Details on Poe's childhood were later contributed by the Ellis children. (See also the Library of Congress Ellis-Allan Papers and Hervey Allen's Israfel).

Charles Ellis, Sr., wrote extensively to James Nimmo Ellis from July 1831 to July 1835, while James was at the U. S. Military Academy. He also wrote from western Virginia where he visited the springs.

Powhatan Ellis, Sr., jurist, U. S. Senator, and diplomat, wrote many letters in the collection, and numerous references are made in other letters to him, to his daughter, Rebecca, and to his wife, Eliza Rebecca (Winn) ^{Ellis}. His active career was spent in Mississippi, where he migrated after the War of 1812. His papers, left at Jack-

son, Miss., were "rifled" by Union troops; others burned in the Chicago Fire of 1871; hence his letters in these papers are doubly significant. They relate to his Mission to Mexico in 1836, when he took along his nephew, Thos. Harding Ellis, as secretary. Powhatan Ellis was appointed U. S. Minister to Mexico in 1839, again having Thos. H. Ellis as his secretary. From March, 1839, till April, 1841, the latter wrote a series of very able letters on conditions of Mexican life, including poverty, corruption, prisons, and yellow fever. From 1859-1861 Powhatan

Ellis wrote from Mississippi to Charles Ellis, Jr., picturing Mississippi politics, Gov. Wm. McWillie, Jefferson and Joseph Davis, John Brown's raid, and the secession movement. He discussed the formation of the Confederacy. Powhatan Ellis, Sr., died in Richmond in 1863.

A long series of letters to her large family come from Margaret Keeling Ellis, wife of Chas., Sr., from 1840 to 1877. War activities and social changes receive much of the comment.

Her children include James Nimmo Ellis, writ-

ing from West Point. On Apr. 15, 1834, he refers to the death of John Allan and to the second Mrs. Allan. This letter should be used with the 1881 letters of Thos. H. Ellis and the clippings in his scrapbook at the end of the papers to throw light on Edgar Allan Poe and the Allans.

Thos. Harding Ellis,* an excellent letter writer, contributed many papers from 1830 till his death in 1898. He wrote from the Univ. of Va. in 1831 and 1832, and was closely connected with literary figures in Richmond. Two letters regarding the Southern Literary Messenger on Dec.

*See Richmond city directory, 1852, 1856.

6, 1844, and Sept. 4, 1846, evidently are from the correspondence of Lucian Minor. Thos. H. Ellis went with Powhatan Ellis to Mexico in 1836 and again in 1839. He commanded the Richmond Fayette Artillery and mentioned their activities. Little material of a business nature is in his letters, although he was a member of the Ellis mercantile business, president of the James River and Kanawha Canal, and in the banking and insurance business. His letters are infrequent during the 1860's, when he presumably held a command in the Richmond Home Guards. After the war

he lived for many years in Chicago, giving on Nov. 30, 1871, a terrific description of the Great Fire of 1871. He finally came back to Richmond in 1898, where he died. He was married to Euphonia Claiborne (Taylor) Harrison, and either adopted or reared Julia Edmond Taylor, Mary Henry Taylor, and Beverley Randolph Harrison.

Charles Ellis, Jr., second son of Charles Ellis, Sr., wrote from the University of Virginia in 1834-1835. After entering his father's mercantile firm, he became president of the Rich-

mond and Petersburg R. R. References to Virginia railways are among his papers till he was forced to resign his presidency ca. 1867. He wrote many family letters from Warm Springs, Bath Co., in western Virginia.

Powhatan Ellis, Jr., the third son, also has many letters. After attending the Univ. of Va. from 1848 to 1850, he went to Paducah, Kentucky, to engage in business. His notable war letters describe the western theatre of operations from Ft. Henry through the campaigns in Mississippi. He served as a captain and major on the

staffs of Generals Tilghman, Gardner, and Dick Taylor.

Jane Shelton Ellis (Jan. 18, 1820 - Oct. 22, 1901), daughter of Charles Ellis, Sr., married Nathaniel Beverley Tucker. Her letters, with those of her husband, sons, and daughters, form a Tucker collection within these papers. Beverley Dandridge Tucker wrote much poetry after the Civil War. The letters of the Tuckers come from Virginia, England, Nassau in the West Indies, Canada, Washington, D. C., and Berkeley Springs, W. Va. Much of this correspondence centers in

Washington, D. C., where Beverley Tucker edited the Washington Sentinel, 1853-1856. In 1857 he went to Liverpool as American consul. During the Civil War he helped supply the Confederate Army with provisions, running the blockade to Nassau and on to France. In 1864 he went to Canada on a Confederate mission (Probably concerned with the St. Albans raid). His son James wrote from the 2nd Va. Cavalry. The Tucker family stayed in Canada, England, and Mexico till 1872, when they all returned to the United States. The sons meanwhile were at the University of Virginia.

The remainder of Tucker's life was spent in Washington, both as a lobbyist and a Democratic politician.

These papers are outstanding in the variety, value, and interest of their content. Richmond and rural Virginia of the nineteenth century form a background for much personal information.

The Geo. Wythe Munford **Papers** begin with a group of letters (1805-1819) belonging to John Durburrow Blair, noted Presbyterian minister of Richmond, who corresponded with John Rutherford,

E. J. Harvie, John H. Rice, and Wm. Wirt. (In 1871 Geo. W. Munford wrote The Two Parsons, a sketch of Dr. John D. Blair and Dr. John Buchanan, which he based on these Blair papers, probably obtained from Walter Blair of Richmond. In the bound volumes of the papers are many poems by John D. Blair.)

Abel Parker Upshur wrote to John Tabb of Richmond, 1811-1812; and Joseph Cabell, David Holmes, St. Geo. Tucker, Robert Bev erly, Wm. M. Rives, the Galt family of "Glenarvon," and Thos.

Taylor are among the writers before 1832. Letters in 1832 and 1849 reflect the dread of epidemic cholera in Richmond.

Family letters of Wm. and Sally Munford are followed by the will of Wm. Munford, 19 Nov. 1822. Wm. Munford's oration at the death of Geo. Wythe on June 9, 1806, is copied from the Richmond Enquirer of June 13 and 16, 1806. Land deeds of the Radfords in Va., Ky., and Ohio and of Geo. W. Munford in Henrico Co., Va., reveal the financial interests of the family. Ellis family papers begin with Josiah, Charles, and Powhatan Ellis

about 1820.

While James Ellis is writing from West Point his brothers Chas., Jr., and Thos. H. give a glimpse of the Univ. of Va. in the '30's,

On 19 Feb. 1833, Thos Hickman Williams writes to Judge Powhatan Ellis on national politics, analyzing John Tyler's party affiliations, the Senate debate on nullification, and Andrew Jackson's stand against South Carolina. Other correspondents of the 1830's include Geo. C. Rawlings, 1835; Alex. Edgar Snowdon, 1834; Philip Montagu Thompson, 1834-35; Jno. B. Danforth, 1835;

Wm. Henry Harrison, 1835; Mrs. Otway Byrd, 1836; Beverley Kennon, 1839-40, on U. S. naval affairs; and Martin Van Buren, 1840.

Visits to Berkeley Springs, Va., the digging of the James River Canal in 1838, the legal affairs of William Allan in 1841, Whig politics and Tyler in 1842, and the Richmond Light Blues are topics discussed in the letters. G. W. Munford, a member of the Board of Visitors at V. M. I. in 1845-1848, gives a vivid description of the school on Sept. 24, 1845. References to the Richmond Fayette Light Artillery and the Richmond

Light Infantry Blues occur in these years.

Admiral Wm. Radford, a relative of the Munfords, who lived in Bedford Co. and served in the U. S. Navy, wrote a series of letters which began in 1846 from the U. S. S. Warren, blockading the Mexican coast at Mazatlan. Other letters in 1847 concern the Mexican War and Carlton Munford's death. Admiral Radford appears after the Civil War in Washington, D. C.

The Beverley Tucker letters begin also in 1847; the Richard Ivanhoe Cocke, ¹⁸⁵⁰ in 1850. Both men married the sisters of Elizabeth Thoroughgood

(Ellis) Munford.

On 24 June 1848, G. W. Munford mentions T. T. Munford's love of dogs and horses; and on Aug. 10, 1850, Tom's good record at V. M. I.

Disposition and sales of family slaves are mentioned in 1850-51.

Richard S. Ellis of Afton, Va., has a number of letters. He writes to Chas., Jr., his brother, describing the San Francisco Fire on June 22, 1851.

Among the notable correspondents are Benjamin Leigh and Daniel Webster in 1850-51. Finally

on 4 Nov. 1850, the legal affairs of Ellis and Allan were resolved with the dissolution of their partnership lands.

The Ellis brothers, Powhatan and Charles, Jr., went to England on business in 1851, writing from Liverpool and Manchester of their travels. Richard Ivanhoe Cocke wrote on 10 June 1851 to Chas. concerning the problems of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, on S. C. and secession, and on the character of "crazy" Henry A. Wise.

Thos. Ritchie, editor and founder in 1804 of the Richmond Enquirer, wrote to Geo. W. Mun-

ford on 11 Nov. 1852 concerning internal improvements (the James River) and "the Colonization Cause." Geo. W. Munford wrote in 1854 at the death of Ritchie a brief biographical sketch.

Tom Munford's coming marriage to Etta Tayloe is announced by Elizabeth T. Munford on Sept. 14, 1853. Tom's first letter is dated Oct. 14, 1853, from Lynchburg to his father, referring to wheat and farming conditions. His correspondence in the 1850's reveals his struggle to farm, first on rented plantations and then in 1859 on "Glen

Alpine." Echoes of the Nebraska controversy, the Pierce administration, and its Cuban policy come from Powhatan Ellis, Jackson, Miss., on 1 Apr. 1854. These papers reveal that Powhatan Ellis remained in Mississippi till the outbreak of the Civil War, coming to Va. to visit various watering places. Some of his biographical sketches indicate that he left Mississippi shortly after 1842.

James West Pegram, friend of Chas. Ellis, Jr., begins a series of letters on 14 Aug. 1855, as a very young man. Those before the Civil War are

largely of a social nature. He refers to his brothers Wm. Johnson and John, later C. S. A. generals. These boys are the sons of Virginia (Johnson) and James West Pegram (d. 1844). His uncle, Confederate Naval Captain Robert Baker Pegram, had a son also named James West (b. 1843). James West Pegram wrote letters describing the Clifton Academy in Amelia Co., in 1855-56. On 14 June 1858, he expected the return of John from army duty in Utah, and Willie is reported on a visit to "the Springs." as a member of the Richmond Grays, he comments on John Brown's Raid

in 1859. Thos. H. Ellis describes Norfolk in the yellow fever epidemic of 1855.

The correspondence of Henry Alexander Wise with G. W. Munford concerns Virginia politics when Wise was governor. A letter of Sept. 24, 1855, comments on the Democratic party in N. Y. and on Franklin Pierce. R. T. M. Hunter on 21 Dec. 1856, speaks about Buchanan's Pacific R. R. opinion. Mississippi politics and the unpopularity of Gov. Wm. McWillie are reviewed by Powhatan Ellis in 1857 and 1858.

Mrs. Beverley Tucker in Liverpool, England,

in the late 50's describes London and comments on English life.

Friends of Chas. Ellis Munford writing in 1857-1860 are Philip Haxall, John Reeve, and Wm. Meade Archer. James Dearing, later a brigadier of artillery, C. S. A., writes several letters in 1858-1859 from West Point to "Ellis" describing cadet life.

Tom Munford finally purchases "Glen Alpine," at Forest Depot in Bedford Co., Va., in 1859, near his kinsman, Wm. Radford. On Aug. 19 and

20, 1859, Geo. W. Munford describes this home in detail.

About 1858-1859 the friends of Sally Radford Munford begin letters, many of which will be excellent during the Civil War. The papers during 1860-61 portray the "civil confusion" of the South as the opening of hostilities draws near. Powhatan Ellis, Sr. is particularly graphic as he pleads for secession and reveals the state of feeling in Mississippi at the time of John Brown's raid. The unpopularity of Stephen A. Douglas as a presidential candidate in 1860 in Mississippi

emphasizes the necessity of making a Southerner the Democratic candidate. The only letter of Thos. Taylor Munford on politics before 1861, dated Jan. 18, 1860, expresses hope that patriotism in the North will save the country from "the horrors of civil war." Sally R. Munford records on Jan. 26 a picture of Richmond on the eve of the Civil War as South Carolina Commissioner C. G. Memminger speaks to the Va. legislature. Powhatan Ellis also writes of an "ambassador" from Mississippi to Va. to confer on the alarming state of affairs. The Pegram family on May, 1860,

reluctantly send off John Pegram to campaign in New Mexico, while Wm. Johnson Pegram prepares to enter the University of Virginia. Powhatan Ellis on June 19, 21, and 26, 1860, finds politics "a perfect mess." The visit of Stephen A. Douglas to Richmond is reflected in the August correspondence. Chas. Ellis Munford at the University of Virginia reports students drilling in Dec., 1860. Mounting tension is revealed in comments on Major Anderson's move from Ft. Moultrie to Ft. Sumter, on the provisioning of Ft. Sumter, on the secession of Mississippi on Jan.

15, 1861, and on the course of action in Virginia. Local Virginia elections of delegates in February, 1861, to a state convention on secession are followed by comments of Richard I. Cocke on the Whig predominance in the group. James Pegram also analyzes the convention. The Powhatan Ellis, Jr., letters from Paducah, Ky., speak of opinion there, while Powhatan Ellis, Sr., writes from Jackson, Miss., of the formation of a state government and of Jefferson Davis. The Unionist inclinations of the Virginia convention brings comment from Richard S. Ellis, and a vig-

ilence committee and Southern rights meeting
are notable in March and April letters.

On 18 Apr. 1861, Wm. Johnson Pegram writes from Richmond to Chas. Ellis Munford that "we are going to have a terrible war." With Virginia's secession on Apr. 17, Uncle Robert Baker Pegram has joined the Va. naval forces, and W. J. Pegram is in Co. F, "a select body from Richmond" in the artillery with Col. Wm. Gilham's Regiment. This letter is notable for its account of immediate events on the passage of the secession ordinance and the arrest of John Snyder Carlile, the Unionist. Co. F included Archer Anderson,

Richard Venable, and R. A. Brock, the historian.

Other letters reflect rising prices, mobilization of troops, beginning of the blockade, inability to secure supplies, and anti-Lincoln feeling. Richard S. Ellis in May, 1861, describes the formation of the Lee Guards under Capt. Carter, a group which later in 1861 fought at the Battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va. Ellis describes their exhausted condition after the battle. The women's letters narrate the making of uniforms, socks, and supplies for the army.

Chas. Ellis Munford and many of his friends

march with Gen. John Wise into western Virginia. John Green writes to Sally R. Munford of the rain, of the lack of supplies, and of duty around Gauley River. Wm. Munford, speedily to become a colonel in Corse's Brigade, 17th Va. Volunteers, describes troop movements and picket duty in the First Bull Run campaign. Charles Ellis Munford goes on recruiting duty for Gen. Wise, with the stipulation that all equipment, clothes, and horses be supplied by the soldiers. Daniel Bedinger Lucas, secretary to General Wise, writes from headquarters at Lewisburg. The letters

from Richmond show how many rumors afflicted the civilian population, mention the early fight at Vienna Station, and comment on the great number of troops concentrating in Richmond.

Homassel (Voss) Marye gives a vivid account of Alexandria occupied by the New York Fire Zouaves. Mrs. Marye and a number of relatives and friends sought refuge at Bristol Station. From there Emily Voss writes to Sally Munford an excellent description of the aftermath of First Bull Run and the terrible need for nurses. A clipping from the Richmond Enquirer also describes

the battle. Col. Thos. Munford's activities are noted by Geo. W. Munford and his wife. (After First Bull Run he returned home to have his tonsils removed).

Health conditions in the army are complicated by rainy weather; measles, pneumonia, colds, and typhoid fever receive frequent mention.

These early war letters of 1861 reflect the West Virginia campaign against U. S. Gen. Rosecrans. Col. John Pegram, made a prisoner at Rich Mountain, receives a number of comments. Both Wise's brigade and Col. Gilham's regiment

are in western Virginia. The rains make movement of supplies over the poor roads impossible, so that shortness of supplies contributes to the hardships of camp life. Lee is noted as being at Valley Mt., Va., on Aug. 29, 1861. On 25 Sept. 1861, John Green speaks of the illness of the men on the Kanawha Valley campaign. Rumors of the break between generals John B. Floyd and Henry A. Wise in the western Virginia campaign are openly discussed in Richmond and reported by Sally Munford to Chas. Ellis, her brother. Wise is recalled by the War department for disobe-


ience. Mrs. G. W. Munford speaks of this recall on 7 Oct. when rumors of disaster and the retreat of Col. Gilham are filling Richmond.

Kate Corbin's letters from "Echo Dell" and "Moss Neck" between the Potomac River and Fredericksburg describe the guns at Acquia Creek, Federal boats in the river, and the pressing need for nurses. Other friends of Sally Munford tell of conditions in Williamsburg and Fort Magruder nearby.

In Sept. Powhatan Ellis, Sr., describes Gen. C. R. Wheat's convalescence from a wound at Alle-

ghany Springs.

Commander Chas. H. A. H. Kennedy, C. S. Navy, relates the difficulty of bringing his family to the Confederacy from Brooklyn after he resigned from the U. S. Navy. He was given command of the C. S. S. Morgan, part of the mobile defences, and describes it to Chas. Ellis on Mar. 13, 1862. The Kennedy family continued to write during the war of their troubles; they had settled as refugees at Warrenton, N. C. Few naval notes are in the letters.

The early papers of 1862 relate to the movements of Stonewall Jackson's troops. The march to Bath, Va., and to Romney, Va., are narrated by John Green of Gilham's regiment in Loring's Brigade. The extremely cold weather resulted in suffering and illness.

Powhatan Ellis, Jr., on General Lloyd Tilghman's staff, writes from Ft. Donelson on Feb. 11, 1862, to vindicate the surrender of Ft. Henry by General Tilghman to the Union gunboats. He pictures the reinforcement of Ft. Donelson, mentions Beauregard's illness with diphtheria, and

refers to Generals Bushrod Johnson, John B. Floyd, and Gideon J. Pillow. Captain Powhatan Ellis, Jr., escapes the fall of Donelson, to be assigned to Col. Cleburne's 2nd. Brigade in the First Division in Tenn. On 3 Mar. 1862, Thos. H. Ellis reviews for Powhatan, Jr., the news of the many relatives in service. John T. Ellis on Mar. 27, 1862, also mentions the fall of Ft. Donelson, as does Richard S. Ellis on Apr. 8. Powhatan Ellis, Jr. survives the Battle of Shiloh.

The many letters of Confederate women give glimpses of civilian and family life plagued by

rising prices, anxiety for men at the front, and rumors always prevalent in Richmond. The girls in the family continue visits, especially to "Glen Alpine," Thos. Munford's home. They report he is acting brigadier general in Apr. 1862, and note his popularity with his regiment, the 2nd. Virginia Cavalry. By May 1862, the Munford girls are sent from Richmond as McClellan's army begins to threaten the city. R. I. Cocke describes the beginning of the Peninsula Campaign on May 14, 1862. Letters reveal the intense excitement of Richmond. On June 13, 1862, Thos. H.

Ellis gives in detail the preparations made by the city to withstand assault. He speaks of hospitals (forty or more), an ambulance committee, matress making, women nurses, etc., and encloses a diagram of the roads around the city. As early as June 13, Ellis reports the rumor of reinforcement by Stonewall Jackson. On June 13, also, Thos. T. Munford is reported in command of Ashby's Cavalry. On June 20, John Green describes the fight in the Shenandoah. Elizabeth T. Munford writes on June 27 of Mechanicsville and the beginning of the Seven Days. On June 29

Lucy T. Munford speaks of the wounded and the bereavement of nearly all families in the city. The "terrible" fighting of June 30 and the fate of the 17th Va. Infantry are described on 1 July 1862. Charles Ellis Munford of Letcher's Battery was killed at Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862. Much biographical material is here included. Charles Minnegerode writes on July 2, 1862, among other friends.

Notes on the Pegram and Tucker families continue through the papers.

John Green, now with Chew's Battery, 3rd.

Va. Cavalry, writes from Charlestown from Camp Turner in Oct. 1862. Meanwhile Geo. Wythe Munford journeys to Saltville in western Virginia to spur on salt production. On Oct. 24, 1862, John H. Munford writes from A. P. Hill's Division at Bunker Hill, Va., of Wm. J. Pegram, and tells the story of A. P. Hill and the man who wanted a furlough. By Nov. 1862 John Green reports that the Negroes are gone from the big country "establishments" of the Charlestown area.

On 23 Dec. 1862 and 27 Jan. 1863 Thos. T. Munford writes, from the 2nd. Va. Cavalry, of the

short rations for men and horses. He is especially concerned with the condition of the horses. The letters for the early part of 1863 paint a vivid picture of Virginia life amid battles, alarms, and rumors, accompanied by shortages of food and supplies and epidemics of smallpox and typhoid fever.

Meanwhile, Powhatan Ellis, Jr., at General Tilghman's staff headquarters at Grenada, Miss., describes the beginning of the Vicksburg Campaign on Jan. 31, 1863, with the Union troops building a canal near that city. Troops concen-

trate at Vicksburg in February, and Powhatan, Jr., moves to Jackson, Miss., headquarters.

In Feb. 1863, Kate Corbin and John Munford write from near Fredericksburg, describing Jackson's winter headquarters. "Moss Neck," Kate's home, was filled with refugees. Officers' visits and band music enlivened the winter. No parties were given. On Mar. 7, 1863, Miss Corbin comments on women's clothes, and mentions the auctions of clothes in Richmond when women went into mourning.

The Thos. T. Munford family at "Glen Alpine,"

ill with typhoid, are noted in family letters in March. Thos. Taylor Munford on Mar. 25 and Apr. 6, 1863, wishes the cruel war were over. His son, Beverley, died. He finds typhoid and diphtheria on the plantation. He writes of a loss of interest since he changed brigades. Again he complains of horses starving in camp.

Lt. Col. John T. Ellis of the 19th Va. Volunteers, Garnett's Brigade, Pickett's Division, writes on 26 Mar. 1863, from Greenville, N. C., where he is gathering lard, bacon, potatoes, and corn on the N. C. coastal plain. He mentions

prices, capturing "Buffaloes" (N. C. Union sympathizers) and the alarm at Plymouth, where the garrison fears a Confederate attack. On April 11, he is with the troops besieging Washington, N. C., under Garnett and D. H. Hill. Here he comments on Geo. W. Munford as candidate for the Virginia governorship. On April 25, 1863, he reports the failure of the expedition against Little Washington under General D. H. Hill. On April 25 and May 1, 1863, he gives news of the siege of Suffolk, Va., and reports securing great quantities of bacon for the army.



On April 5, 1863, Capt. Powhatan Ellis, Jr. writes from Ft. Pemberton, Miss., of the U. S. Army around Pemberton and Vicksburg. From West's Station, Miss., he describes on April 27, 1863, the Federal cavalry raid which holds Gen. Loring in Miss., while Grant is at Vicksburg. In May 1863, the quarrel between Generals J. E. Johnston and Lloyd Tilghman becomes acute. Tilghman's arrest for insubordination is described by Powhatan Ellis, Jr., on 5 May.

Meanwhile Geo. W. Munford runs for governor of Virginia. John T. Ellis reports on 29 May.

1863 his regiment's vote in this election. It's Chancellorsville is reflected in John H. Munford account of Major W. J. Pegram's command in that ^ fight.

On 8 June 1863, Powhatan Ellis, Jr., writes from Yazoo County, Miss., of the gathering of reinforcements by Gen. J. E. Johnston. Ellis analyzes Johnston as a commander. (General Tilghman was killed 16 May 1863 at Baker's Creek.) He reports that the papers of Powhatan Ellis, Sr., left at Jackson were destroyed by the Federal troops who captured the city on May 14, 1863.

Wm. J. Pegram receives mention in the letters in June 1863, just before Gettysburg. They report that Thos. Taylor Munford "fought the Yankees" every day in Loudoun or Fauquier County for a fortnight. Pickett's charge is reflected in news of the death of Col. John T. Ellis on 3 July, 1863, in a letter of July 11, 1863.

The Powhatan Ellis, Jr. letters continue from Canton, Miss., where he is with General Adams in Johnston's command on the Big Black River. On sick leave and seeking a Virginia appointment, through Col. R. H. Chilton and Col.

J. F. Gilmer, he finally goes with Gen. Loring's Division in Sept. and describes the officers' hospital at Lauderdale Springs, Miss., on Oct. 21, 1863.

After the Gettysburg campaign Thos. T. Munford again comments on Confederate Cavalry. The famous General Order 25 issued by J. E. B. Stuart and signed by his adjutant, Henry B. McClellan, on 29 July 1863, abolishes "Company Q" to bring stragglers into line. The order gives an interesting picture of cavalry regulations and care of horses. On July 30, 1863, General Munford

writes to his father of the reorganization of the crippled Confederate cavalry. He hopes for a brigade and declares he will not stand to be passed over again for a West Pointer. The scarcity of horses at \$1000 each is accompanied by shortages of corn and horse shoes. Each cavalry man needed two horses a year. Munford denounced Stuart's orders about the horses of the sick troopers as "ridiculous." A letter in Munford's handwriting dated 9 Aug. 1863, from near Fredericksburg, Va., explains in detail who "Company Q" is, the lack of supplies, poor management in

Stuart's Cavalry Corps, and disposition of horses under Stuart's "foolish" order; then, the letter gives a plan of cavalry reorganization that Munford calls practical. Again allusion is made to West Pointers. This letter, carried by "Jemmie" (James E. Tucker) of the 2nd. Virginia Cavalry) was written to the Secretary of War, James Alexander Seddon, who could bring it "to the attention of President Davis." This letter, going over the head of General Stuart, may have been the cause of the appointment of the politician Williams Wickham (see Sept. 17, 1863 letter) to command

of the brigade Munford should have had.

Richard Ivanhoe Cocke, whose letters contain comment on economic conditions, writes of national politics on 18 Dec. 1863.

Echoes of the railroads during the Confederacy are found in papers of Edward H. Gill, who worked on the Richmond and Petersburg R. R. under its president, Charles Ellis, Jr. In 1863 he requests the Quartermaster General to ask Secretary of War Seddon for men for track work to keep the roads operating. His letter in 1864-65 give a glimpse of the railroad during the siege

of Petersburg.

Beginning in Jan. 1864, Captain Fred. M. Colston of Maryland, the Chief Ordnance Officer to Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander, writes a series of letters to Sally R. Munfrod, including a map of the battlefield at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

Tucker family letters in Feb. 1864 give details of Beverley Tucker running the blockade to Nassau.

News of the Thos. T. Munford family on 15 Feb. 1864 includes the notice of the death of

his first wife, Henrietta (Tayloe), early in 1864.

Samuel M. Garland writes about conscription on 27 Feb. 1864.

Many letters during the war are written by the Richard Ellis family of Afton, Va. The son, Richard S. Ellis, of the 50th Va. Infantry, describes Gen. Edward Johnson on Feb. 27, 1864.

Powhatan Ellis, Jr., from Demopolis, Ala., believes Forrest's victory over Union cavalry had defeated the enemy's plans in Miss.

The raid of Col. Ulric Dahlgren's cavalry on Richmond, Feb. 28 - Mar. 4, 1864, is described

by Elizabeth T. Munford on Mar. 7, 1864. She notes that city volunteers fought on the Ben Green farm. James E. Tucker writes from the 2nd Va. Cavalry. On 25 Sept. 1864, he wants clothing and he reports General Early to be defeated and retreating.

Powhatan Ellis, Jr., now on General Leonidas Polk's staff, describes headquarters at Demopolis Ala., on 22 Mar. 1864. He marches with Gen. Loring into northern Alabama, noting N. B. Forrest's expedition to southern Kentucky for supplies and recruits. On 15 June 1864, he comments on Gen.

Polk's death and the establishment of a general staff by the C. S. A. Congress. On 20 June, Ellis again refers to Polk's death and tells of Forrest's victory at Brice's Cross Roads. In Oct. 1864, Ellis is on the staff of General Frank Gardner.

Shortages and high prices continue through the papers. A few papers of Geo. W. Munford as Secretary of the Commonwealth are included here.

With Aug. of 1864 letters from the trenches before Petersburg begin. The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad hauls timber for bomb proofs in

Sept. 1864. On 22 Sept. 1864, Fred Colston begins a series of letters describing trench life. He writes of dancing, bands, and the lines at night. He writes of the winter headquarters of the reserve ordnance train on 13 Nov. 1864, and of visits to the Pegram family in Petersburg.

Thos. Taylor Munford writes on 17 Nov. 1864, a most interesting letter from the headquarters of Wickham's Brigade in the Shenandoah. He tells of writing a "polite" note to Gen. Thos. Lafayette Rosser enclosing his hospital discharge. Munford says Rosser had reported him A. W. O. L.

to Lee. This first indication of trouble begins the hot controversy between Munford and Rosser. Munford believes there is no chance for the Confederacy, but he will continue to fight. He talks to General Jubal Early about his campaign and is not impressed with his generalship. Munford was trying to get his brigadier general's commission to date from the time of Wickham's resignation. On 3 Dec. 1864, he reports that all his officers have signed a petition to promote him to brigadier general.

On 10 Dec. 1864, Fred Colston describes

mounting guns and supplying ammunition to Gordons Division at Petersburg during an ice storm the night before an attack. Edward H. Steele of the 14th Tenn. Volunteers notes a Union raid on the Weldon R. R. on 17 Dec. 1864. Charles Ellis, Jr., writes to Powhatan Ellis, Jr. on 1 Jan. 1865, of the coming of Early's troops from the Valley to the Petersburg line and of sickness among the troops. He also reports damage to the salt and lead works in western Virginia by the Union cavalry. On 8 Jan. he gives more details of this raid and of action on the Dutch canal near Rich-

mond. The notable letter speaks of the possibility of arming Negroes. Lee favors it. FitzLee's cavalry remains in the Valley while Early is at Petersburg. Ellis characterizes Early as dull, slow, stupid, and intemperate. He gives the story of the "almost" capture of Mosby, the idol of northern Virginia. Richard S. Ellis, Jr., on 6 Jan. 1865, pictures Christmas dinner in Lee's army, and on Jan. 11, he speaks of bad morale at Camp Ewell.

From Jackson Miss., on Jan. 17, 1865, Powhatan Ellis, Jr., writes to Charles Ellis, Jr.,

of General Franklin Gardner's relief from his command for drinking. Gen. Will T. Martin retains Ellis on his staff. Charles Ellis' correspondence includes a few letters on R. R. operations. The Rosser-Munford feud reaches a climax in Jan. 1865, when Rosser brings charges against Munford for his conduct in regard to the Beverley Raid. Lawyer John Randolph Tucker of Richmond goes to Staunton for the trial on Jan. 25. The charges are dismissed. Thos. Taylor Munford complains of sleet, but the undaunted ladies of Charlottesville send the 2nd and 3rd

Va. Cavalry a dinner.

Letters from the Petersburg lines picture illness, wounds, cold, a review by Lee in February, and visits by Mrs. Pegram and Mrs. Heth. After the fight at Waynesboro, the Yankees are rumored on the way to Lynchburg. Confusion and disintegration appear on all fronts. On 8 Mar. 1865, Charles Ellis writes of the discontent with the Davis administration and the feeling of reliance on Lee. He reports cavalry action after Early's defeat at Waynesboro. He again refers to the use of Negroes to hold the Petersburg line.

Finally he analyzes Jos. E. Johnston as selfish, self-sufficient, able, but all for himself.

On Mar. 15 and 21, 1865, Richard Ellis, Jr., describes the lines at "The Crater." He pictures fraternization between the opposing lines. Actually a truce was declared in daytime, firing at night being done by the artillery. Business was brisk between the pickets of the two armies.

The letters dealing with the fall of the Confederacy show the state of feeling and the condition of the Virginia countryside. Geo. W. Munford gives a notable account on Apr. 21 and 30

of Appomattox after the Union armies had abandoned the field. Margaret K. Ellis, writing in Apr. 1865, directly after the fall of Richmond, tells of the reaction to the assassination of Lincoln and the beginning of military restrictions. On May 1, she writes in detail to Powhatan Ellis, Jr., of the burning of public warehouses and bridges by the Confederate authorities, the spread of the fire,^{and} the order kept by U. S. soldiers, who allowed no invasion of private homes. Reaction of the Negroes is mentioned. The "massacre" of Lincoln is regarded as "fool-

ish," and General Lee is reported as greatly incensed. Richmond men are forced to take the oath of allegiance in order to carry on business to keep their families from starving. The deep distress of the Pegram family is noted. Geo. W. Munford reports on western Virginia from Lynchburg on 9 May 1865, when Thos. Munford and his officers have taken to the hills. Uncertain Negro labor supply and depredations by U. S. troops are reported from Afton in May 1865. Chas. Ellis applies to Gen. H. W. Halleck for return of the Richmond and Petersburg R. R. to civilian

management.

Confusion, distress, restlessness among Negroes, poverty, and migration to Texas or Mexico are considered by the correspondents. Matthew Page Taylor on 25 June 1865, writes of Negro troops in Wilmington, N. C. Governor Letcher tells of his arrest on Aug. 2 and 30, 1865, and describes President Andrew Johnson's attitude to the South. Geo. W. Munford had appealed to Johnson for a pardon, and had received a reply which sneered at Southern gentlemen. On 11 Sept. 1865, Geo. W. Munford describes the actions of Gov.

Smith and state officials on the fall of Richmond. The tragedy of the Reconstruction Era is forcefully brought out in a letter by Col. F. G. Skinner of the 1st. Va. Infantry, who tells of a trip to Alexandria on which he is befriended by the notorious Judge John Curtiss Underwood. The papers are marked by the fearful struggle for existence in Virginia in the late 1860's On 13 Nov. 1865, Thos. T. Munford writes of his venture in cattle selling and of his finances. Men were desperate for employment. Geo. W. Munford tries to settle his affairs as Secretary of the Common-

wealth.

On Apr. 7, 1866, an account of the Negro celebration of the fall of Richmond gives a glimpse of Federal occupation.

Chas. Jas. Faulkner of Martinsburg refers on May 1, 1866, to his defense of the Southern Methodist Church against the suit of the Northern Church to take over property.

Thos. H. Ellis on Sept. 25, 1867, described the James River Valley plantations with unsettled labor conditions and private financial difficulties.

Sally R. (Munford) Talbott writes of election day excitement in Oct.^{22^d} 1867, when Gen. Schofield orders out U. S. troops¹ to keep order as Negroes jam the polls. Fraud and demoralization of Negroes are noted on Oct. 28, 1867.

During Reconstruction Geo. W. Munford writes a series of very graphic letters from Gloucester County, Va., on his struggle to support his family as a planter. The Tucker family letters come from Canada, where Beverley Tucker is in exile. The Tucker children, Beverley Dandridge, John Randolph, Jr., James Ellis, and Maggie, visit

and go to school in Virginia. Other correspondents at this time are Walter Blair, Wm. Radford, Robert Lewis Dabney, John M. Herndon, R. B. Haxall, James Talbott, John Underwood, Edmund Schriver, Wyndham Robertson, and Thos. L. Rosser.

Thos. Taylor Munford married Emma Tayloe, daughter of Wm. H. Tayloe of Georgetown and "Mt. Airy," Va., in 1866. In 1868 he received "Oakland" plantation in Ala. from Mr. Tayloe. On 14 Dec. 1868, he plans his first trip to Uniontown, and believes he will get out of financial difficulties. In 1871 he states he is working on a

history of his regiment, the 2nd Va. Cavalry.

On 1 May, 1870, Chas. Ellis narrates the collapse of the gallery in the Court Room of the Capitol in Richmond. At this time he is in a fight to remain as president of the R. & P. R.R. Co., Peter V. Daniel and R. B. Haxall writing to the Board of Public Works of Virginia in his favor.

On 22 April 1871, Thos. T. Munford describes the death of Wm. H. Tayloe and records his disgust at old methods of farming.

In 1871 Thos. H. Ellis is in Chicago in the

real estate business. His letter of Nov. 30, 1871, is a notable description of the great Chicago fire. He explains that the "remnant" of Powhatan Ellis' papers are burned.

Geo. W. Munford has letters from Senator John Johnston, Dr. Geo. C. Rawlings, C. W. Purcell, J. Bell Bigger, and Dr. John W. Caldwell. The latter describes on Oct. 12, 1871, the early work of the Southern Historical Society. Geo. W. Munford began writing his The Two Parsons in 1871. His daughters become governesses in families in Va. and Md., and their correspondence

is large.

Thos. T. Munford buys land adjoining his Ala. plantation. His son George Tayloe Munford does not distinguish himself at V. M. I. On 30 June 1873, he notes a quarrel with Gen. Payne over the role of the Black Horse Cavalry at 1st Bull Run. On 28 September 1873, Thos. T. Munford denounces Williams Wickham and Longstreet for joining the Radicals. At the end of the year he trades "Glen Alpine" for a Lynchburg town house.

Geo. W. Munford prepares the Virginia Code of Laws of 1873, involving in correspondence J.

Bell Bigger, John Critcher, R. B. Munford, Wm. F. Taylor, Jas. McDonald, Andrew Hunter, J. M. Bennett, John Goode, Wm. Belknap, C. Hedrick, and Hamilton Fish. Munford is made Secretary of the Southern Historical Society in Aug. 1873.

Thos. T. Munford in January 1874, is involved in securing guns for V. M. I. His father writes to him in August for data on the raids of Custer and Dahlgren in 1864. (Dates are confused at this point, Geo. W. Munford referring to 1862 instead of the correct date of 1864). Details of Custer's raid on Charlottesville are included here.

Geo. W. Munford writes on 30 August 1874, on the use of the Richmond and Petersburg R. R. during the siege of Petersburg by Confederate military authorities. He describes on Oct. 11 the nomination of Rush Burgess in Richmond by the Radical Party. During 1874 Geo. W. Munford was also engaged in collecting material on the Richmond Theatre Fire of 1811. Caroline (Homasel) Thornton, a survivor, writes her story for him and reminisces about old Richmond. John Letcher tells on 30 March 1875, how the State flags were made for Va. regiments at Gen. Jos. E. Johnston's

suggestion.

General George E. Pickett gives Chas. Ellis a picture of his family on 18 May 1875. On 7 September 1875, Mrs. Fanny Cocke describes Mrs. Pickett at the time of the General's death, and gives its cause.

Geo. W. Munford is forced in 1875 to seek employment in Richmond in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, while his family remains at "Baiae" in Gloucester Co. Dr. Hunter McGuire and J. Wm. Jones write in this period. Family letters are frequent. Geo. W. Munford is inter-

ested in family genealogy. Wm. Spotswood Fontaine reviewed the Winston family on 30 January 1877. With the death of M. K. Ellis in 1877, G. W. Munford brings his family back to Richmond to the old Ellis house.

Thos. H. Ellis notes a Confederate colony in Chicago in the late 70's, Col. Beverley H. Robertson of Va. and Col. Duncan K. MacRae of N. C. being members.

Geo. W. Munford corresponds with genealogist Alexander Browne in 1878 on the Winstons, Cabells, Jordans, and Munfords. (Browne wrote The Cabells

and Their Kin).

Family letters come from the Tuckers in Washington, D. C., from various Virginia Springs (resorts), and from Robert Munford in Alabama, acting as overseer at "Oakland" for T. T. Munford.

On 19 September 1879, Alexander Rives writes of the genealogy of the Winston family. At this time George Wythe Munford is compiling his book, The Two Parsons, so that his correspondence deals with John Buchanan and John Blair in early nineteenth century Richmond. The political victory of Wm. Mahone and the Readjustors in 1879 re-

ceives frequent comment, and results in the loss of employment in Richmond by G. W. Munford. R. M. T. Hunter comments on conditions in Jan. and Feb. 1880. Beverley Tucker, with Joseph E. Johnston, appeals to President Hayes, who endorses Geo. W. Munford for employment in the Census (10th) Bureau under Gen. F. A. Walker. Papers dealing with this work are included, as well as letters from the family to Geo. W. Munford in Washington, W. H. Ruffner, T. T. Fauntleroy, Col. F. A. Walker, Robert R. Porter, Gov. F. W. M. Holliday, Raleigh Colston, Henry Gannett, and W. S. Barton

are correspondents.

Thomas T. Munford is involved in the Lynchburg Iron, Steel, and Mining Co. at this period. He writes on 25 May 1880, of the Warren Court of Inquiry and of the Battle of Five Forks. Evidently he was still in deep financial distress.

Thos. H. Ellis describes the Republican National Convention on 6 June 1880. Beverley Tucker is deeply involved in Democratic politics. Letters from the Talbots, the Tuckers, Robert Munford, and the Munford family continue. Echoes of the election appear in Oct. 1880. Wynd-

ham Robertson comments to Geo. W. Munford on Garfield and Mahone on 9 January 1881.

The Talbott boys write from Episcopal High School in 1881. Thos. T. Munford and his sons organize their own ores and metals business; a few papers relate to this.

In 1881 Louisa Gabriella (Patterson) Allan, the second wife of John Allan, dies. Thos. H. Ellis writes to vindicate her against the "representations" of Poe's biographers. Data from the John Allan Bible on Mr. and Mrs. Allan, their children, and the births in the Poe family are

noted. (See clippings at end of the papers for more reminiscence by Th. H. Ellis on Poe and Mrs Allan.) Eliz. T. Munford also mentions Mrs. Allan on 29 Apr. 1881. Echoes of the difficulty in settling the Ellis-Allan firm affairs are heard on 28 Sept. 1881. (This difficulty had persisted for years, probably due to John Allan's will.)

Geo. W. Munford returns to Virginia in the summer of 1881 and dies on 10 Jan. 1882. The Tucker family settle at Berkeley Springs, W. Va. On 19 Oct. 1881, Thos. T. Munford gives a resumé

of his family affairs. Correspondents at this time include J. B. Biggers, L. F. Hill, Wm. Rhett, Beverley Tucker, M. P. Taylor, Beverley D. Tucker, J. Randolph Tucker, Jr., C. E. Tucker, James Tucker, Alfred Mordecai, and C. H. Kennedy.

From 1882 to 1884 the papers concern the publication by private subscription of Geo. W. Munford's The Two Parsons. Thos. H. Ellis comes to Baltimore to work.

In 1885 the Talbott boys, Ellis and Allan, travel and study in Ireland, Scotland, England, Italy, Germany, France, and Switzerland. Details

are given of the University of Heidelberg and of the school at Geneva, Switzerland. At this point the Talbott letters become important.

On 14 Feb. 1889, Thos. H. Ellis writes from Washington, D. C., of Beverley Tucker, Jas. Blaine, the President, and "the Haytii Affair." The numerous letters of Thos. Harding Ellis are among the most noteworthy in this collection and continue to have content till his death in 1898. The last ones refer to the Mexican mission of Powhatan Ellis, Sr., the genealogy of the Ellises of "Red Hill," Amherst Co., Va., John Ellis,

the immigrant, Josiah Ellis of the American Revolution, and the Nimmo family of Va.

On 24 Sept. 1899, data on Eubank's Battery of Bogg's 12th Va. Battalion and of S. D. Lee's Battalion are given. Among the undated material is a folder of letters written to Sally Munford during the Civil War.

Geo. W. Munford's manuscript and notes for his book, The Two Parsons, contains much genealogy on the Cabells, Blands, Winstons, Jordans, Munfords, Taylors, Ellises, Nimmes, Talbotts, Radfords, Galts, and Harrisons. A holograph man-

* Filed in genealogy.

uscript, "History of Wm. Radford's Incarceration in the Tower of London" is accompanied by many original poems and clippings, principally by Geo. W. Munford, Wm. Munford, and Bishop Beverley Dandridge Tucker. Many speeches and essays by Geo. Wythe Munford and by Charles Ellis Munford at the University of Virginia conclude this literary group.

Bills and receipts are those of Geo. W. Munford with a few Ellis papers, and they center around household and political affairs. The clippings and printed materials concern four

types of material: family biography and obituaries; Confederate history; newspaper genealogy of Virginia families; and a miscellanea of historical material, mostly Virginian.

A special box of genealogy is at the end of the papers. Nimmos, Talbotts, Muriford, and Beverleys are recorded. Kate Corbin, Sally Radford Munford, Powhatan Ellis, Jr., Wm. Preston Munford, Thos. H. Ellis, and Thomas Taylor have biographical sketches. A notable scrapbook of Thos. H. Ellis letters, published mostly in the Richmond Standard, contains more material on the

Allan family. In the 7 May 1881, issue Ellis writes after the death of Mrs. John Allan giving reminiscences of his boyhood with Edgar Allan Poe and relating the two meetings of the poet with Mrs. John Allan. An annotation by Chas. Talbott here refers to the great Ellis-Allan collection in the Library of Congress, and sums up the firm's mercantile history. He quotes the letter of John Allan to Henry Poe, 1 Nov. 1824. (This collection was used extensively in Hervey Allen's Israfel.)

In a clipping, "Art in Richmond and Virgin-

ia in the Past," Thos. H. Ellis mentions Alexander Galt and the Kennedy family genealogy. He also writes on the Harding and Thoroughgood families. A clipping from the 27 Sept 1879, Standard contains the genealogy of the West, Gregory, and Pegram families.

A chart of the Ellises, Munfords, and Tayloes is included here.

The Geo. W. Munford papers end with a number of pictures. (Those of the Ellis house are in Hervey Allen's Israfel).

The bound volumes concern William, George Wythe, and Charles Ellis Munford. They are account books, law notebooks, and scrapbooks.

Wm. Munford's Miscellany, 1790-1814, contains original poems, social in character, by John Blair, Thos. Bolling Robertson, Anna (Munford) Byrd, St. George Tucker, and Mrs. John Page of Rosewell. Some anti-Jefferson poetry by Dr. John D. Blair and Wm. Munford is found on pp. 106-107. In reverse are lists of books owned by Wm. Munford in 1802, a most interesting inventory of a private library. A list of gen-

tlemen to whom subscription papers were entrusted for "Hening's and Munford's Reports" is noted for 1806.

The Geo. W. Munford Poems and Account Book, 1821-1837, contains his original poetry, poetic letters, and cash book.

Lizzie Ellis Munford, daughter of G. W. Munford, kept a scrapbook and family journal, 1861-1871. This is actually a collection of Confederate verse and mementos. Flowers taken from Stonewall Jackson's coffin in 1863 and J. E. B. Stuart's grave in 1864 are preserved. Clippings

on Jackson's death and on death begin the book. Paul H. Hayne, Henry Timrod, John Reuben Thompson, St. George Tucker, Beverley D. Tucker, James Randall, Wm. and John Munford, Margaret J. Preston, Dan Lucas of Jefferson Co., Va., et al. contribute poems in clippings from newspapers of the 1860's. Beverley D. Tucker on "Christmas, 1866" reveals the sad aftermath of war. A letter nominating Geo. W. Munford for Governor of Va. on 28 Feb. 1863, and his reply are saved from a Richmond paper. A clipping on Geo. W. Munford by General Henry Wise dates from 1863.

Lizzie Munford copied a number of poems into her book. From Bellevue Hospital in June of 1862 come verses and ^{an} obituary in the period of the Seven Days' battles.

A description of the secession of Va., probably written in 1862, follows. In this narrative is noted the mobilization of Va. troops. Copies of Confederate poetry by Cameron Risqué (Lt. Col. Wm. Munford) and by Dr. Geo. Bagby are followed by an obituary of Etta Munford, wife of T. T. Munford.

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The second large group in the Munford-Ellis papers is composed of the Thomas Taylor Munford letters, addresses with various related notes, and historical writings.

Munford material is also found in the John Warwick Daniel, the Chas. H. Talbott II & III, the W. T. Poague, and the Robert E. Cowart MSS. In the Talbott MSS. are found references to the acquisition of the Munford papers by Duke University and a typed copy of a biography of Geo. Wythe Munford by Chas. Talbott, who thus gives the whole family background of Thos. T. Munford.

Correspondence mostly after the Civil War in this group of papers was with many well-known Confederates, and dealt with much post-war controversy. To set down his own experiences in cavalry fighting and to preserve evidence for future historians, General Munford made voluminous notes and wrote many papers and addresses. His own letter copies and manuscripts are either from "Glen Alpine," his home at Forest Depot, Bedford Co., Va., or from Lynchburg, Va., or from "Oakland," near Uniontown, Ala.

The main subjects of these detailed papers

are: cavalry fighting by Va. regiments in many of the 119 Civil War cavalry engagements in Va., from First Bull Run to Appomattox; the Battle of Five Forks, 1 April 1865; Stonewall Jackson and V. M. I.; the French Guns of V. M. I.; writings and publications on the Civil War by various authors; and the flag and seal of the state of Virginia. The papers contain a large number of autographs of Confederate and Union generals and soldiers, Civil War historians, and prominent Virginians.

The main facts of General Munford's life

serve as a guide in the maze of details in the papers. Born 29 March 1831, in Richmond, Va., the son of George Wythe and Lucy Singleton (Taylor) Munford, he came from a long line of distinguished Virginians. By his father's second marriage to Elizabeth Thoroughgood ^{Ellis}, he came into contact with a powerful Virginia mercantile clan. An adjutant of cadets when Thomas Jonathan Jackson came to V. M. I. in 1851, he received excellent military training. Probably through the influence of his kinsman, Admiral Wm. Radford, and the Ellis family, he settled in

Lynchburg after his graduation in 1852 and married Henrietta Tayloe of Roanoke, Va., in 1853. Young Thos. Munford tried farming on several rented estates, finally acquiring "Glen Alpine" in Bedford Co. in 1859. He helped to organize in April, 1861, the 30th Va. Mounted Infantry, and marched as its lieut. col. under Col. R. Carlton W. Radford to First Bull Run. He became colonel of the 2nd Virginia Cavalry in 1862, and rode with Jackson's Corps, Ewell's Division, G. H. Steuart's Cavalry. When Turner Ashby was killed in 1862, Munford succeeded him as Jackson's

cavalry leader, screening his move east to the Seven Days' fight before Richmond. Munford held the Valley front till called east to fight in the controversial action at White Oak Swamp. Col. G. F. R. Henderson quoted Munford's account of Jackson's actions at this battle in his Stone-wall Jackson in the American Civil War. Munford rode with Jackson in the march around General Pope at Second Bull Run, where he led the 2nd Va. in one of the great cavalry charges of the war. At Antietam Munford led Beverley Robertson's Brigade under command of J. E. B. Stuart, fight-

ing between the West Wood and the Potomac River in support of Stonewall Jackson's forces. On picket duty along the Potomac in late 1862, Munford's headquarters were at Charlestown, W. Va. He was with Jackson at Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville, Munford with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Va. Cavalry screened Jackson's March across the front of the Federal Army for the surprise attack on Gen. O. O. Howard's XI Corps, U. S. Army. After the death of Jackson, Munford seems to have applied for duty with Fitz Lee's Division. Munford's Brigade was composed of the

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Va. Cavalry regiments. He served with General Jubal Early in the Valley in 1864. His feud with General Thomas L. Rosser came into prominence even before Rosser's disaster at Tom's Brook in 1864. Rosser tried to have him court-martialed for not joining the Beverly, W. Va., expedition of Jan. 11, 1865. Munford fought at Five Forks and knew the disposition of the troops on that field as well as the whereabouts of Fitz Lee, Geo. E. Pickett, and T. L. Rosser during the fight. His record was not published till a very suave presentation of

his facts was made by D. S. Freeman in his Lee's Lieutenants. The question of Munford's rank as brigadier general runs through the papers. Rosser claimed he was not a brigadier general, although J. E. B. Stuart and Wade Hampton made the necessary recommendations. (The Rosser feud with Munford may possibly be explained by the fact that Munford of V. M. I. fought with Jackson and continued to fight in Jacksonian Style, while Rosser of West Point served under Stuart and later tried to take credit for some of Stuart's actions. When brought together in cavalry

operations during the latter part of the Civil War, they could not agree. Munford heartily resented Rosser's attitude after the war.)

General Munford finally was paroled on May 8, 1865, in Lynchburg, to which he and his brigade had forced their way through Grant's army. His first wife had died early in 1864. Munford married her first cousin Emma Tayloe in 1866 in Washington, D. C. Through her in 1868 he came into possession of "Oakland," a cotton plantation in Marengo and Perry counties in Alabama, which had been developed by her father, Wm. H. Tayloe.

His father, Col. John Tayloe III, built the famous Octagon House in Washington, D. C. The Virginia home of the Tayloes was "Mt. Airy," but a branch of the family had migrated in the 1830's, when Henry A. Tayloe went to Alabama and began to buy land. Jno. W. Tayloe of Alabama was a major on Munford's staff during the final year of the War. "Oakland" became the Munfords' winter home and there General Munford died on Feb. 27, 1918. He always maintained his Lynchburg residence, and there he is buried. The children of General Munford included Emma (Mrs. J. Wm.

Boyd), George Tayloe, William, George Wythe, Thornton Ogle, Louie Sinclair, and Thomas Glen Munford. George Wythe died in 1913, as presumably did Mrs. Emma (Tayloe) Munford. William and his son Norton survived General Munford.

Thos. T. Munford had a large field of interests. He gave the originals of many of his letters to the Southern Historical Society and the State Archives of Virginia. For some of his historical writings he made copies of pertinent letters. Such copies and copies of his own letters are numerous throughout the papers. Some

of his original correspondence is undoubtedly in the files at V. M. I. Among the letters mentioned and missing are correspondence with R. E. Lee, Geo. G. Meade, and U. S. Grant after the close of the war.

The bulk of the papers was written after 1875. Many long series of correspondence with friends, and hundreds of details of cavalry fighting, of publications on the Civil War, of reminiscences, and of Virginia history are contained in the papers. Charles Talbott III, nephew of Gen. Munford through his sister, Sallie

Radford (Munford) Talbott, annotated this correspondence. His notes are not always accurate in minor details, but serve as reliable guide-posts throughout the MSS. The early correspondence is on the whole copied from original papers.

Copies of letters by LaFayette in 1777, Col. Wm. Davies in 1781, Thos. Jefferson in 1781, and James Monroe in 1814-1815 concern the V. M. I. guns and their history. A document by Munford refers to persons in the Burr treason trial in Richmond in 1807, and concerns prison conditions

under which Burr was living. It includes a copy of a letter by W. H. Cavell and a court order.

The Civil War period begins with a copy and a clipping of a letter by Gen. George H. Thomas to Gov. John Letcher of Va. on Mar. 12, 1861, in which Thomas declined to become Chief of Ordnance of Virginia, saying he would not resign from the U. S. Army as long as Virginia remained in the Union, "unless required to perform duties alike repulsive to honor and humanity." Confederate mobilization in Lynchburg is shown by a letter of 23 April 1861, from W. L. Yancey. On 27 June 1861,

Gen. M. L. Bonham orders Munford to maintain a picket line towards Fairfax Court House. A copy of Gen. J. E. Johnston's letter to President Davis on Aug. 10, 1861, appeals for organization of C. S. A. cavalry under J. E. B. Stuart, who receives high praise. Gen. Stuart recommended the promotion of Munford to brigadier general on 24 Oct. 1862. (See So. Hist. Soc. Papers, July-Dec. 1877, for original from which this copy was made.) A copy of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's letter of 11 Jan. 1863, to Munford contains a commendation for Munford's regiment on its appearance in a

review of 10 Jan. 1863. Attached to this copy is another copy, one of a letter by Wade Hampton on 10 June 1866, to Munford saying he was glad Munford's services were recognized by promotion, even though that recognition came late.

Munford correspondence contains copies of letters by Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler and Brig. Gen. Isaac J. Wistar on an expedition to Charles County Court House, dated Dec. 14, 1863.

Two letters, both dated 12 April 1864, from Buena Vista, Va., by English visitors, give a glimpse of Munford's three children, Emma, Geo.

Wythe, and Willie, with references to their home,
"Glen Alpine."

Two copies of General Order No. 13 by Lieut.
Gen. James Longstreet, 19 Oct. 1864, herald his
return to command of the First Corps after his
wound in May 1864. This begins a long series of
Longstreet letters.

A copy of Munford's letter, 17 Apr. 1865, to
Gen. Ranald McKenzie states that Munford will not
surrender until he ascertains that his division
was included by Lee at Appomattox. Otherwise,
his command evidently expected to join Johnston

in No. Carolina. Brig. Gen. John Irvin Gregg wrote to Brig. Gen. N. M. Curtis from Lynchburg, 21 April 1865, for more troops because Munford's men were in the neighborhood "unparoled." On 25 April 1865, a statement by General Longstreet made on 24 April 1865, appeared in the Lynchburg Virginian, clarifying the men covered by Lee's surrender.

Munford copied a fragment of a letter by R. E. Lee, 1 August 1865, to Wade Hampton, in which Lee states his regret that Hampton was not "with us" at our final struggle, as the absence

of the troops Lee had ordered to N. C. and S. C. was the cause of "our immediate disaster." He explains his strategy at Five Forks.

Charles Talbott III left an interesting note at this point on the movements of Gen. T.T. Munford and his father, George W. Munford, who took to the mountains to avoid capture by Union forces.

Fitzhugh Lee writes to Munford on 25 Feb. 1866 to obtain a report of cavalry operations from Five Forks to the surrender. Robert E. Lee was to receive "some information of that period"

from Fitz Lee. A series of Fitzhugh Lee correspondence will continue for many years.

The old guns at V. M. I., with asides on those at West Point and Annapolis, will receive much attention from Munford. The subject begins after the war in 1866 with a letter by W. H. Richardson, Adjutant General of Virginia. Other copies of Richardson letters to Gov. Henry Horatio Wells and to Capt. E. S. Gay occur in 1868 on appointments to the "Public Guard" of Richmond.

General Munford begins about 1871 a "cons-

tant correspondence" at the request of his old comrades of the 2nd Va. Cavalry to "collect" its annals. These letters sometimes continue for years. To H. B. McClellan's The Campaigns of Stuart's Cavalry, published in 1885, Munford contributed a roster of the 2nd Va. with a letter explaining his quest for information (see p. 445). At the end of this sketch is a list of letters by Confederate and Union soldiers. Only the more important names or data will be included in the sketch. The Hullihen letter of 1871 recounts the 2nd Va. with Jackson, at Second Bull Run, at

Crampton's Gap, and at Antietam. Also in 1871 Munford receives a reply from Benjamin W. Richards, 6th Pa. Cavalry, U. S. Army, in which he reviews Civil War publications and histories in that year. Richards mentions that Confederate files in the War Dept. are closed. He refers also to the postwar careers of Generals Custer, Stoneman, Averell, and Kilpatrick.

A series of letters from Francis Henney Smith, Superintendent of V. M. I., begins Aug. 15, 1871, when Munford's son enters V. M. I. The first letter indicating business connec-

tions in Alabama in the papers is dated 22 July 1873, from a commission merchant to Gen. Munford, then at his Bedford Co., Va., home.

Munford receives a reply to his letter to the Secretary of War in which he is seeking the return of the Battery of V. M. I. General Wm. T. Sherman, Headquarters of the U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., 11 August 1873, returns the Munford letter and advises him to modify the tone of the epistle to secure his ends. Sherman makes an interesting appraisal of R. E. Lee and the political tone of the day. (Original in V.M.I. files)

General Gouverneur Kimble Warren found a friendly witness in General Munford, when the Warren Court of Inquiry finally convened in 1879-1880 to review the role of Warren in the Battle of Five Forks. The printed record of the testimony of this hearing contains much valuable information on that controversial fight. It was difficult to obtain copies; hence General Munford finally deposited his in the State Archives of Virginia. Gen. Warren accepted Munford's offer to testify in a letter dated Jan. 23, 1880. On June 11, 1880, Gen. Samuel M. Crawford writes to

Munford to describe the trial, referring to both Sheridan and Warren.

On Sept. 23, 1880, Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright begins a series of letters ending Oct. 5, 1906, on Confederate records. Wright was employed in the U. S. War Department in the publication office of the ~~war~~ ^{Office} records (1861-'65). References to Gen. T. L. Rosser are made in these letters.

References to the Southern Historical Society and its publications appear occasionally throughout the Munford papers. The Rev. J. Wm.

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Jones, Secretary, wrote on Jan. 12, 1881, asking for Grant and Meade letters to Munford and any other papers Munford cared to contribute to the Southern Historical Society Papers, Geo. W. Munford had been Secretary of the Society.

John Sergeant Wise, son of Governor Henry A. Wise of Va., began a correspondence on Jan. 29, 1882, on the death of Col. George W. Munford.

Among Virginians who join the Republican or Readjustor group in the 1880's are Gen. Wm. Mahone, who writes on July 22, 1882, to Munford,

giving his reasons for his action.

First mention of Henry B. McClellan's The Campaigns of Stuart's Cavalry is made in a letter from Preston P. Johnston on July 27, 1883. Johnston, a lieutenant in James Breathed's Battery of Stuart's Horse Artillery, is seeking information for this book. The resulting correspondence with McClellan till publication in 1885 deals with the search for cavalry records, which were incomplete. McClellan submits his account of the fight at Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863, to Munford for criticism, speaks

of the 1st R. I. Cavalry, the 1st Mass. Cavalry, the 1st Maine, Judson Kilpatrick, etc. Munford sent McClellan a record of the 2nd Va. Cavalry. McClellan writes to Munford until 1904.

Major Heros Von Borcke, who writes twice to Gen. Munford in 1884, is evidently on pleasant social terms with him and other Confederate leaders.

It is at this time that articles by Gen. Rosser appear in the Philadelphia Weekly Times. Munford not only begins to reply to Rosser's statements in 1889, he sends his version of the

Battle of Five Forks and its shad bake to Jefferson Davis, with whom he had corresponded in 1884, Mr. D avis' replies to Munford are copies. The old battle flag of the 2nd Va. is sent to Beauvoir, Miss., with the request that "when God summoned him, it might be laid upon his bier." It was, and Munford served as a pallbearer for Davis in New Orleans. Davis' reply on Five Forks on May 28, 1889, indicates that Lee knew he would have to give up Petersburg, and was planning to move out as soon as the roads dried.

Louis E. Fisher, who had read the T. L. Rosser articles, writes from St. Paul, Minn., on May 17, 1884, reporting on the reputations which Custer and Rosser had acquired in the West. Rosser is engaged in engineering for the Canadian Pacific R. R. in the early 1880's. In 1884, J. Wm. Jones comments on Rosser's articles. Dabney H. Maury, President of the Southern Historical Society, writes of its publications and of Rosser and Sherman; Henry B. McClellan writes of the relations of J. E. B. Stuart and T. L. Rosser.

Gen. Munford was appointed to the Board of Visitors of V. M. I. in 1884 and 1888.

General Munford wrote a long letter about 1885 to a major, probably with the Cavalry Journal and interested in cavalry operations. He gave details of the fight at Aldie with the 1st Maine, mentioning Generals Kilpatrick and D. McM. Gregg. The letter concluded with remarks on the fight at Brandy Station between Stuart and Alfred Pleasonton, showing how Stuart's troops were scattered and how orders miscarried.

By 1873, Munford had moved from Parrowville, Va., where "Glen Alpine" was presumably located into Lynchburg to 205 Harrison St., and had begun active farming operations at "Oakland" Plantation, near Uniontown, Ala. On July 11, 1885, as President of the Board of Visitors of V. M. I., he gave his views on discipline, insubordination, and students. Fitz Lee wrote on July 18, 1885, on dissension at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

A series of Wade Hampton letters began on Oct. 4, 1885, in which Hampton refers to mis-

representations of what he says by Henry A. Wise and other "such renegades."

On Oct. 29, 1885, Munford became a member of the Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, and many references to veterans' activities and reunions are in the papers from this date.

Letters from Gen. Jas. H. Lane, Prof. of Engineering at Auburn, refer on May 4, 1886, to Jefferson Davis' visit to Montgomery, Ala., to dedicate the Confederate Memorial. The reunion at Gettysburg in 1886 brings letters on that

battle. (See list of soldiers' letters at the end of the sketch.)

Gen. Marcus Wright referred on Oct. 26, 1886, to the Munford-Rosser controversy.

Gen. Munford corresponded with and wrote articles for the U. S. Cavalry Association and its journal. From Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, came a series of letters from U. S. Cavalry Officers Otto Louis Hein, Eben Swift, and Camillo C. C. Carr from Jan. 19, 1888 to July 29, 1909. The Carr letters refer to many aspects of cavalry operations: political in-

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fluence in selection of officers, Northern cavalry at Gettysburg, military tactics of cavalry fighting, weapons, General Philip Sheridan as a cavalry commander, Generals Wm. W. Averell and Alfred T. A. Torbert, General John Buford as father of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Jubal Early's campaign in the Valley in 1864, and the controversy between Jefferson Davis and Gen. Jos. E. Johnston.

Brig. Gen. Theophilus F. Rodenbough of the Military Service Institution of the U. S. Governor's Island, N. Y., wrote in 1888 con-

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cerning his capture at Chantilly, Va., in Sept., 1862, and in 1889, he commented on cavalry publications.

Robert Alonzo Brock succeeded Dr. J. Wm. Jones as Secretary of the So. Historical Society about 1888 and wrote to Munford concerning Confederate history and Southern Historical Society publications.

R. T. Barton on Mar. 13, 1888, noted a page of V. M. I. history when he reported on the retirement of Col. Francis H. Smith as superintendent in the midst of a controversy including

the Board of Visitors and the legislature. A fragment of a letter from Gen. Lane, 1888, deals with the same subject and describes Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Agricultural and Mechanical College at that time. Col. Francis Smith's letters in Aug., 1888, to Munford as president of the V. M. I. Board of Visitors concerns faculty appointments. Adjutant General Jas. McDonald is involved in Board of Visitors' affairs in Dec., 1888. Scott Shipp, who followed F. H. Smith, at V. M. I., as superintendent commented on Oct. 17, 1889,

on his chances to succeed Smith.

After seeing an article by Munford on blood hounds, Gen. Wade Hampton wrote in 1888 inquiring about them. The two cavalrymen, warm friends, continued their letters until 1901.

Allen T. Rice, editor of the North American Review, wrote Oct. 2, 1888, concerning his projected volume of reminiscences on R. E. Lee and T. J. Jackson.

Munford, having sent Marcus Wright some of his original records, sought to have them returned. Col. Edwin J. Harvie of the War Records

Office in Washington, D. C., began a correspondence in 1888 on this subject, a series of letters on various subjects which continued until 1910.

L. B. Vaughn, Co. G, 4th Va. Cavalry, C. S. A. Army, called upon Munford in Apr., 1890, to lead his old brigade in the great procession at the unveiling of the R. E. Lee monument in Richmond, Va.

Meanwhile on Jan. 7, 1890, Col. Carswell McClellan of St. Paul, Minn., formerly of the V. Corps, U. S. Army, began a correspondence

with Munford. He was the brother of Henry B. McClellan, Adjutant General on J. E. B. Stuart's staff, who wrote The Campaigns of Stuart's Cavalry. These brothers actually met under a flag of truce on the Rappahannock in 1863. Col. McClellan described the death of General Wm. Barksdale of Mississippi on July 2, 1863. He denounces the interference of politicians with the military. He then referred to Philip Sheridan and Wesley Merritt at Todd's Tavern, May 7-8, 1864, to Five Forks, and to Gen. Rosser. Writing on May 11, 1891, McClellan referred to

cavalry corps operations of the Army of the Potomac. Again, on July 28, 1891, after noting the "jealous association" of Sheridan's "clackers" who were taking credit for everything, Col. Carswell reviewed the reputation of the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia and the record of the Union Cavalry.

Another Federal correspondent was Brig. Gen. Jonathan Prince Cilley of Rockland, Me., who was with the 1st Maine Cavalry at Five Forks. Gen. Cilley compiled a history of the 1st Me., and compared the Confederate and Federal cavalry

services for Munford. He refers to the death of Congressman Jonathan Cilley in 1838 in a duel, and blames the tragedy on Henry A. Wise.

General Munford was elected first vice-president of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia in March, 1891. Later in 1891 Munford was asked by Philip Haxall to address the Cavalry Association of the Army of Northern Virginia.

When Gen. James Longstreet began his work on his memoirs in 1891, he was hampered by the loss of his personal records in the fire which

destroyed his home at Gainesville, Ga. His letters to Munford, 1891-1895, deal with many details of Confederate history. On July 22, 1891, he reviewed the sources of data on Five Forks, mentioning Pickett, Warren, Rosser, and Matthew Ransom.

Evidently Gen. Munford sent information to Longstreet for his memoirs; both men found a lack of cavalry reports for 1865. Gov. Thos. Jones of Ala., on Gen. Gordon's staff, had attacked Longstreet, and Munford had written a letter defending him. (A clipping on the 1941

memorial to Longstreet at Gettysburg, is included here.) On Nov. 2, 1891, Longstreet asked for aid to secure Gen. Early's writings on the Gettysburg campaign, and he referred to J. E. B. Stuart in that and the Maryland campaign. On Nov. 8, Longstreet wrote of Stuart and General John Pope in the campaign before Second Bull Run. Longstreet wrote that Jubal Early loved him as the "devil does holy water." Longstreet also gave an estimate of J. E. B. Stuart on Nov. 8, 1891, and commented on the surprise at Brandy Station. He found Gen. Lee

too lenient with Stuart's errors. Fitz Lee was a poor substitute, nevertheless, for Stuart. On Nov. 13 he again referred to Jackson's movement against Pope, and of Von Borcke's record of these events. On Dec. 20, 1891, Longstreet asked for the Munford MSS. on the cavalry during the march by Jackson to join Lee and during the Seven Days at Richmond; and he spoke of Early, Lee, and Ewell at Gettysburg. In 1894, Longstreet wrote on the end of the war, referring to Rosser, Pickett, J. I. Gregg's capture, and Five Forks. His letter of Mar. 16,

1894, called Early's attacks on him "personal and malicious." Dabney H. Maury evidently sided with Early in this controversy. On Sept. 5, 1894, Longstreet commented on Sheridan's defeat at Trevilian's Station, June 11-12, 1864, by Wade Hampton and on the Confederate cavalry command at the end of the war. He criticized Early, Fitz Lee, and John Brown Gordon for making heroes of themselves after the war, during which they were anything but efficient. (Note: Munford captured Custer's hat and sash at Trevilian's.) Again in 1895 Longstreet men-
tions

the attacks of Fitz Lee and others upon his war record.

On Aug. 30, 1891, Carswell McClellan, who had embarked on a history of the V Corps, reviewed the careers of Generals Geo. G. Meade and John Pope. At the end of 1891 McClellan letters refer to Stuart and Pleasonton at Brandy Station and to the growth of Abraham Lincoln as a statesman. Evidently Col. McClellan died about this time.

Capt. Thos. Ellett's letters in 1892 reveal an effort to build up membership in the

Association of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Judge Arthur H. Munford wrote on July 12, 1892, of the Kentucky branch of the Munford family, while Wm. Robt. Dabney of Powhatan Court House described the Munfords of Virginia on July 21. S. Barrett French of Manchester, Va., also referred to Munford family history in Jan. and Feb. 1893.

Brig. General James H. Lane of Auburn, Ala. sent Munford, on Jan. 4, 1893, a narrative on the 2nd Brigade, III Army Corps, C. S. A. Army, in Jackson's Valley Campaign in May, 1862,

around Gordonsville, Va. They fought at Hanover Court House on May 27. The 28th N. C. Regiment, of which Lane was colonel, was sent to Taliaferro's Mill to stop marauders and fought at Kinney's Farm. Lane was made a brigadier in 1862. At Front Royal, for a period after Antietam, the 2nd Brigade moved to Chancellorsville, where it repulsed the 3rd ~~Maine~~ Maine under Daniel Sickles. Later, on Feb. 26, 1894, Gen. Lane described fighting in the Maryland Campaign against Wm. B. Franklin at Crampton's Gap, and the advance of Gen. Henry

W. Slocum with the 1st Division of the VI Corps, U. S. Army. He quoted Generals John Newton and W. F. Smith on this battle. Reference was made to casualties and to the strength of commands in this part of the Maryland campaign.

Jed. Hotchkiss, chief topographical engineer for Jackson and reviewer of Henderson's life of Jackson, wrote to Munford on Sept. 4, 1893, explaining the maps for Jackson's Valley Campaign which he made for the Official Atlas of the War of the Rebellion.

An interesting letter from Gen. G. W. C.

Lee at Washington and Lee University on Dec. 7, 1893, gave his opinion on the relationship of Jackson and Lee, particularly Lee's part in Jackson's strategy.

Fitz Lee, as Chief Marshall, invited Munford to ride with the Confederate Officers at the unveiling of the Richmond monument to the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy, May 24, 1894

Among the many Confederate regiments in which Munford was interested was the 1st Md. Cavalry. He spoke to the Maryland Confederate

Veterans and corresponded with Gen. Bradley Tyler Johnson. H. H. Matthews wrote on June 22, 1894, concerning Munford's special order of Apr. 28, 1865, disbanding his brigade.

The 1st Va. Cavalry, Col. Gus. Dorsey commanding, became the 1st Md. Cavalry Regiment at the end of the war, and served under Munford. The Munford papers have letters from Frank Dorsey, Gus's brother, and H. H. Matthews on Maryland Confederate history. [The Dorseys' brother Samuel married Sarah Ellis of

Mississippi, and this Mrs. Dorsey presented "Beauvoir" to her friend Jefferson Davis.

Correspondence with the Confederate Veterans Association and the United Confederate Veterans will be found from 1894 on throughout the Munford papers.

From 1894 to 1899 Munford gave information on the movements of the 2nd Va. Cavalry at Antietam to Ezra A. Carman, the "historical expert" of the Antietam Battlefield Commission, U. S. War Dept.

Major General Gabriel C. Wharton gave his

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appraisal of General Jubal Early under whom he fought in 1864-65. He stated that no account of Early's Valley Campaign of 1864 was correct. Wharton described how he moved to protect Lynchburg from Gen. David Hunter. His division, reduced in numbers, fought in the final disaster at Waynesboro, Mar. 2, 1865. Wharton wrote that Early believed the Union Army under Sheridan was on the way to Lynchburg and that he was just to hold off raiders at Waynesboro.

During 1895-1896 Gen. Lafayette McLaws did not hesitate to express his opinions to Munford. He commented in March 1895, on Antietam and the action preceding it at Harper's Ferry. McLaws prepared a lecture on Gettysburg. He believed that the Confederate failure there was due to Stuart's "lamentable want of comprehension of the responsibilities of his position as chief of cavalry." At Chancellorsville, Stuart again let the enemy get between Lee and Himself. McLaws thought that Lee, better in bold strategic moves than in battles, was shocked to

find himself in the "Gettysburg situation." McLaws also commented on Stuart's failure to provide road information in the Maryland campaign.

On Apr. 20, 1895, McLaws wrote of the importance of Munford's stand against Gen. Wm. Buel Franklin in Pleasant Valley, thus enabling Jackson to take Harper's Ferry. He discussed troop movements around Harper's Ferry and Antietam. In this letter he bitterly denounced Gen. John Bell Hood's "double dealing" with Gen. Jos. E. Johnston in the Georgia campaign against Sherman. McLaws also commented on May 9, 1895,

on Gen. Gordon's conduct as a lecturer in the 1890's. In June he wrote that Longstreet "twisted truth" to suit his case in his reports; hence his memoirs may be erroneous. His letters are controversial.

Stephen Dill Lee, C. S. A. General of Artillery, President of Mississippi Agricultural College, commented on Apr. 12, 1895, on the roles of Lee and Jackson in originating the Valley Campaign of 1862.

Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Payne, 4th Va. Cavalry, wounded at Five Forks, wrote to Munford in 1895

and 1896. He gave a narrative of Col. Munford's regiment at First Bull Run and the charge of the Black Horse Company under Payne. The Dec. 28, 1895, Payne letter gave an interesting description of "free lances," who were roving soldiers on the fringes of the Confederate Army, never in it, yet not with the guerillas. He also decries the burst of depreciation and exaggeration concerning war exploits of Jubal Early which came after his death.

On March 27, 1896, General Wm. Thomas Poague, C. S. A. Artillery commander and treasurer of

V. M. I., began a series of letters to Munford. He referred to letters, particularly one by Wm. T. Sherman, in V. M. I. files of which Munford wanted copies.

Wade Hampton wrote June 29, 1896, to ask Munford to serve on his staff at the Confederate reunion in Richmond. In Aug., 1896, Judge Wm. H. Crump of Richmond, Va., paid tribute to Raleigh E. Colston.

The Jed. Hotchkiss correspondence centers in 1896, 1897, and 1898. This distinguished Civil War cartographer declared his intention

to write his remembrances of service with Lee, Jackson, Ewell, and Early, when he wrote to Munford on Aug. 15, 1896, for details of Jackson's Valley Campaign. On Aug. 3 and 6, 1897, his letters concern the Battle of Chancellorsville. He had published maps in 1866 in Hotchkiss and Alan's Chancellorsville, which followed official reports then available. He asked Munford to gather accurate data on his command at this battle, and wished to secure Munford material. He stated he would use it in correcting the proof sheets of Henderson's

Jackson. The Aug. 6, 1897, letter praised the manuscripts Munford sent to him on Jackson, and made other references to Jackson. On Aug. 11 and 17, Hotchkiss spoke of the 1864 diary of Major James Dugué Ferguson, Fitz Lee's Cavalry Division, a copy of which Munford sent him, and which is in the Civil War section of these papers. Hotchkiss also referred to Col. Duncan McVicar of the 6th N. Y. Cavalry at the fight at Todd's Tavern. The long letter of Oct. 22, 1897, stated Hotchkiss was completing his editing of his war diaries. In commenting

on Rosser at Tom's Brook, Hotchkiss recalled "old Jubal's savage thrust" to Rosser, who reported the rout of his Laurel Brigade: "I didn't know before that the laurel was a running vine." After a reference to Jackson's Richmond Campaign, about which he believed Col. G. F. R. Henderson would give "the very truth of history," Hotchkiss wrote of Henderson's scathing review of the Longstreet memoirs in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution for Sept. 1897. Other references to articles on Jackson and Early were listed.

At this point Munford and Hotchkiss mention Munford's court-martial in late Jan., 1865.

Late in 1896 Munford was interested in forming a company to locate settlers from the Northwest in Alabama. President W. L. Brown of Auburn endorsed this movement, mentioning Munford's excellent reputation and "large interests as a planter" in Alabama. In this period Munford and Wade Hampton were associated in business.

The Civil War poem, "All Quiet Along the Potomac," instigated a letter of inquiry as to

its historical background from Dr. John Harper of Indiana on Feb. 8, 1897.

Major Geo. N. Bliss, 1st R. I. Cavalry, of Providence, R. I., invited Munford to speak before a R. I. reunion in 1897. Bliss had been captured at Waynesboro in 1864. While at Providence, Munford was asked to visit the 57th Mass. Infantry reunion. Meanwhile, Capt. Chas. G. Davis of the 1st Mass. Cavalry, through Maj. Bliss, wrote to Munford. Munford's explanation of this is attached to C. G. Davis' letter of June 28, 1897. Davis had been

wounded and captured at Aldie. Munford gave a short history of the Battle of Five Forks to these G. A. R. groups. Davis wrote back to Munford on July 1 and Oct. 7, 1897, to give accounts of Aldie on June 17, 1863. Munford was made an honorary member of the 57th Mass. on June 17, 1897.

Correspondence with James Dugué Ferguson, Baltimore banker and former adjutant general of Fitz Lee's Division, began on Aug. 7, 1897, when he sent Munford a typed copy of his diary of the campaign of 1864 under Fitz Lee. (Filed

in the Civil War MSS. section.)

Lt. Col. James W. Watts of Lynchburg, Va., served through the war with Munford, finally commanding the 2nd Va. and then Munford's Brigade when Munford took over Fitz Lee's Cavalry Division. On Sept. 1, 1897, he wrote a long letter on war experiences. He spoke of the fight in the dark at Todd's Tavern with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th. Va. scattering the 6th N. Y., whose colonel, Duncan McVicar, was killed. Von Borcke lost a horse here. Watt's regiment, the 2nd Va., led Jackson's picket on

the roads leading to Hooker's Army, charged under Capts. Graves and Cary Breckenridge to clear the plank road, and advanced through the tangle of underbrush to produce panic in the XI Corps, U. S. Army. He reviewed Aldie with Munford commanding the brigade, part of which fought dismounted behind a stone fence.

On May 4, 1898, in writing of White Oak Swamp, Watts stated that Jackson brought only the 2nd Va. Cavalry from the Valley. This regiment led his advance in the Seven Days' fight. Watts gave his version of the crossing

of the creek at White Oak Swamp with U. S. General Franklin defending the east side.

Robert Garlick Hill Kean, Lynchburg lawyer, and former chief of the Bureau of War in the Confederate War Dept. in Richmond, corresponded with Munford in 1897 on the Battle of Hohenlin-den, which was similar to Chancellorsville. Kean sent maps and a copy of notes on this battle.

On Nov. 2, 1897, Major J. D. Ferguson agreed with Munford on Rosser's handling of the cavalry in the disastrous engagement with Tor-

bert at Tom's Brook.

On Nov. 11, 1897, Major Fergus A. Easton, Adjutant of the 6th N. Y. Cavalry, began a series of letters from Worcester, Mass. He gave details on the action at Todd's Tavern, Apr. 30, 1863, the preliminary to Chancellorsville. The 6th N. Y. Regiment, the 2nd Brigade, Pleasonton's 1st Division, under Brig. Gen. Stoneman fought with General Slocum of the XII Army Corps. Easton described its movements and gave an outline map of Todd's Tavern.

John C. Ropes, the historian, wrote during

1897, 1898, and 1899 to Munford on Civil War history, many details actually being furnished Ropes by Munford. A copy of Munford's letter of Dec. 7, 1897 (attached to a letter by Wade Hampton, Dec. 18, 1897), refers to J. E. B. Stuart's report on Gettysburg. Hampton ordered the 1st and 2nd Va. Cavalry under Munford to charge, an action Fitz Lee did not see and therefore did not report. When Hampton was wounded, Lee assumed command of Hampton's Div. Munford led Lee's Brigade through the Gettysburg Campaign, after which Williams C. Wickham,

a Congressman, was promoted to command the brigade.

Gen. Clement A. Evans began in 1897 to edit the twelve-volume "Confederate Library" of military history of the Confederate States. Correspondence with Munford in 1898 and references to this publication occur. Gen. Stephen D. Lee stated that many self-seekers will try to get into the biographical section.

At this time Munford and Wade Hampton were partners in a steam cotton press promotion. They actually organized in 1899 the Metallic

Cotton Baling Co. of Virginia. Throughout his life Munford always was interested in inventions

Henry Alexander White of Washington and Lee University found Munford differed with his biography of Lee, published in 1897, in regard to the relationship of Lee and Jackson in the Valley Campaign of 1862 and at White Oak Swamp.

During the Spanish-American War, Alex. McD. McCook wrote to Munford of the organization, the National Volunteer Reserve, Apr. 28, 1898, to promote veterans' enrollments.

Munford mentioned Fitz Lee fighting in Cuba on June 9, 1898. He applied to Russell Alger, U. S. Secretary of War, for a commission to serve in Cuba, through Congressman John Lamb of Va. Lamb, Capt. of C^o. D, 3rd Va. Cavalry, Munford's Brigade, has a number of letters and appreciation of Munford in the papers.

A portrait of Munford was placed in the R. E. Lee Camp Hall, Confederate Veterans, in Richmond. John Bolling letters refer to this.

James Longstreet's last letter to Munford, Feb. 1, 1899, spoke of his relations with politicians.

Congressman John Lamb, Mar. 14, 1899, wrote his memoirs of the Virginia Cavalry at Chancellorsville and at Strasburg, Va., after Cedar Creek.

Gen. Bradley T~~o~~yler Johnson, Nov. 21, 1899, in referring to the Trevillian's Station cavalry fight and Fitz Lee, wrote: "an extremely selfish strain runs thro' the Lee blood."

Gen. Theodore Reed was killed at High Bridge, Apr. 6, 1865. In 1899 Munford discovered the whereabouts of his sabre and wrote to Mrs. Reed, who replied and sent him a mem-

oir of Gen. Reed.

The last Wade Hampton letters, Feb. 1901, gave details of the action at White Oak Swamp and a map of the terrain by Hampton.

On May 23, 1901, Munford wrote to Capt. Charles Blackford of the 2nd Va. Cavalry, pointing out the failure of commanding officers to send reports in to headquarters.

Mrs. Custer's letter of Aug. 1, 1901, thanked Munford for the return of Gen. Geo. E. Custer's cap and sash, which had been captured by Munford at Trevilian's Station in 1864.

Evidently Munford about this time had organized the T. T. Munford Land Company of Demopolis, Ala. He wrote to the New York World in Feb., 1902, concerning William Munford and his translation of Homer's Illiad.

In one of his last letters Henry B. McClellan wrote of Rosser, Hampton, and Stuart as men and cavalry leaders.

Gen. Archer Anderson of the staff of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, later President of the Tredegar Iron Works of Richmond, wrote a number of letters to Munford. The latter was becoming

involved in preparing his narrative of Five Forks. Anderson in 1902 referred to this battle, to Gordon McCabe and Pegram's Battery, and to his opinion that Pickett should have been shot.

During 1902-1905, when Munford was working on his final manuscript of Five Forks, he corresponded with Captain A. S. Perham, Ayres' Division, Warren's V Corps, U. S. Army, who was interested mainly "to defend the memory of General Warren." The Perham letters spoke of publications on Five Forks, of the number of

troops involved, and of the whereabouts of Fitz Lee and Pickett during the battle. Munford secured a copy of a letter by T. L. Rosser, Aug. 29, 1902, in which Rosser described to Perham the circumstances of the shad bake during the battle. Munford also secured from Perham a copy of a letter, unsigned, Sept. 9, 1902, by a commander of a brigade located between Gen. Joshua Chamberlain's Brigade and Col. Andrew Dennison's Maryland Brigade. This command stormed the Confederate line. (Battles and Leaders, IV, 590-1,712, indicates these troops

faced Munford.) Sheridan rallied the stragglers from this brigade of Samuel Crawford's 3rd Division, of the V Corps. On Dec. 29, 1903, he cited the testimony of Maj. Wm. Stewart Symington of Baltimore and Capt. Robert Bright of Williamsburg, Va., on Five Forks. On Mar. 23, 1905, Perham wrote to Munford concerning the timing of the movements of the Generals Crawford and Warren, and of the V Corps at Five Forks. He referred to Maj. Symington as a member of Pickett's staff.

An undated letter (written between 1900 and

1905) by Robert T. Hubard, 2nd Va. Cavalry, gave a narrative of Five Forks and the last days of the Virginia cavalry based on notes made by Hubard in the summer of 1865. Details of the fighting, mentioning Generals Griffin, Crawford, and Rosser are followed by mention of Farmville and a map of the action there.

Munford received a number of letters on Five Forks from Corporal John L. Smith, 118th Pa. Volunteers, V. Corps, U. S. Army. Smith, who wrote a book in defense of Warren, was also interested in Five Forks. He mentioned

Capt. Robert Moorman Sims who brought the Confederate flag of truce.

St. George Tucker Brooke, 2nd Va. Cavalry, Professor of Law at the U. of W. Wa., wrote on May 22, 1903, about his career since the end of the war. He also wrote on July 30, 1903, of Co. B, 2nd. Va. Cavalry, in the fight at Haw's Shop, May 28, 1864.

Munford had correspondence with the superintendents of V. M. I. who served during his lifetime. Scott Shipp wrote at length to Munford in 1903 on Col. Wm. Gilham, instructor and

commandant at V. M. I., who organized the great camp for military instruction, Camp Lee, in Richmond in 1861. Shipp was his assistant, both at V. M. I. and the camp. Shipp regarded Gilham as an intellectual and a man of science, whose ineptness as a soldier was shown during the Romney Campaign under Loring and at Bath with Jackson. Shipp's attitude towards Gilham is colored by the fact that Gilham kept Shipp off Lee's staff. Lee was contemplating the appointment of Shipp, but finally asked Walter Taylor to be his aide. Shipp also

described the "Letcher" guns for Munford in 1903.

Chas. Denby, one of the two cadets of V.M.I. who entered the Federal Army, and later U. S. Minister to China, praised Col. Gilham and described race riots in Indiana in June-July, 1903.

W. E. Cutshaw of Richmond also wrote of Gilham and the military actions at Bath and Sir John's Run.

Prof. Richard Dabney of the U. of W. Va. gave some interesting comments on Pickett and

Rosser at Five Forks. His sidelights on Pickett at Gettysburg and on Lee and Pickett are illuminating.

Col. James Thomas Murfree of Marion Military Institute paid high tribute to Gilham on July 18, 1903, when he reviewed Gilham's character and influence at V. M. I. He also reviewed the V. M. I. faculty of 1853, including Stonewall Jackson. Col. Roger Preston Chew of Chew's Horse Artillery, Munford's Brigade, wrote a number of letters to Munford from 1903 to 1912. Chew's men fought through in 1865 to

Lynchburg, where they buried their guns.

Scott Shipp wrote a long and excellent letter on Oct. 15, 1903, on V. M. I. at the outbreak of the Civil War. Jackson's departure for Richmond with the cadets in Apr. 1861, was followed by Gilham's to command a camp of instruction there. The V. M. I. artillery with the Rockbridge Artillery Co. under Capt. Wm. N. Pendleton fought in the first skirmish in the Lower Valley. John McCausland and Shipp were ordered to remain in Lexington and raise companies. They shipped 10,000 old flintlocks

to Richmond. Shipp then reported as post adjutant at Camp Lee. He described the guns of the cadet battery, all of which were returned except the howitzers. These, Gen. Pendleton reported, were thrown into the Potomac River. Shipp related rooming with Jackson in Richmond until Apr. 20, when Jackson left for Harper's Ferry.

St. George Tucker Brooke, commenting on Nov. 3, 1903, on the return of the statue of Geo. Washington by W. Va. to Va. in 1866, gave a brief biography of Gen. David Hunter who had

removed the statue to Wheeling. Gen. Robert White, C. S. A. Army, on Nov. 11, 1903, also reviewed the affair of the statue, referring to Mrs. Lee's letter in the Confederate Veteran, 1903.

On Nov. 13-14, 1903, Arthur C. Cummings wrote, as one of the oldest cadets of V. M. I. of early days at the Institute. He mentioned the death of Carlton Munford of the Hamtramck Guards in the Mexican War. After speaking of the drills of both cadets and collegians by Capt. Williamson, Cummings wrote of old

graduates Louis Garnet, James Marshall, James Bryan, and Geo. A. Porterfield. Also on early V. M. I. history is the letter of Wm. T. Poague, Nov. 13, 1903. The excellent letter of Dec. 2, 1903, from John Barclay of Lexington, Va., detailed the beginning of V. M. I., giving its early connections with Washington College and the Va. arsenal at Lexington with its boisterous soldiers. Hugh Barclay, father of John, was inspired by a visit to West Point to press for the founding of a state military school whose cadets could serve as guards for the

state arsenal. The first class under Major Smith and Capt. Preston marched to Washington College for classes. The Cincinnati class at Washington College with uniforms minus buttons marched to V. M. I. for drills. Mrs. Cornelia Gilham sent biographical data of her husband to Munford in 1903-04, when Prof. Gilham's portrait was placed at V. M. I.

The jealousy between S. C. and Va. cavalry flared into open controversy after the war. H. B. McClellan discussed it on Feb. 20, 1904, with references to Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee.

The lack of cavalry reports, especially after Stuart's death, prevented McClellan finishing the cavalry history for 1864-65.

In a letter in Sept., 1904, Marcus Wright assured Munford of the authenticity of his claim to a brigadier generalship. Rosser had again attacked Munford's rank as a general officer. To a letter by Munford to Micajah Woods, 2nd Va. Cavalry, on Oct. 8, 1904, is attached a clipping, undated, which described Rosser at a Md. Line(C. S. A. Army) meeting, and then at a Union meeting in Boston. He said

at the latter place he "thanked God" the South had lost the war.

Munford was writing a highly controversial manuscript on Five Forks which he was to submit for appraisal to Major Robert Hunter, Chief of Staff to Gen.^{John} B. Gordon, Capt. Wm. Gordon McCabe of Pegram's Artillery, and Gen. Archer Anderson. Maj. Robert Hunter wrote to him on Oct. 19, 1904, discountenancing Rosser's exaggerated sayings, wishing the Confederate mistakes at Five Forks could be wiped from the records, and advising Munford not to revive controversy.

Major John Warwick Daniel, soldier, historian, and U. S. Senator, who was to contribute to the Confederate column in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, wrote to Frank Dorsey for information on the 1st Maryland Cavalry in Feb. 1905. Later in the year he began a series of letters to Munford on Confederate history.

A few of Col. John Singleton Mosby's letters and clippings relative to him are in the Munford Papers, the letter of Mar. 16, 1905, adding Madeira to the famous shad dinner behind the line at Five Forks. Noble Preston carefully

searched the Philadelphia Weekly Times in 1905 for an article by Munford on Five Forks, which he finally found dated May 17, 1884.

Gen. Samuel Baldwin Marks Young of the 4th Pa. Cavalry, wrote to Munford on June 19 and 25, 1905, to describe the last fight on the Lynchburg pike on Apr. 9, 1865. He pictured Munford talking of Lee's surrender with U. S. Generals H. S. Davies, Ranald McKenzie, and himself, while a canteen of Virginia apple brandy was passed around. Of this same last fight (the charge of the 1st Maryland Cavalry

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in which Wm. C. Price was killed), Capt. Wm. J. Raisin of the 1st Md. wrote on June 21 and 23, 1905. Capt. Milton J. Billmyer, 1st Va. Cavalry sent Munford a narrative letter on Five Forks, describing the fight between Sheridan's cavalry and Gen. Wm. P. Robert's Brigade in a rear guard action. The 4th and 5th Va. Cavalry were the rear guard to Amelia Court House in the retreat. Munford is shown here as commanding Fitz Lee's Division, with Col. Wooldridge in command of Munford's Brigade. The fights at Farmville and High Bridge, the capture of U.S.

General David McM. Gregg, the last charge of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, C. S. A., and names of his company fill the letter. On July 5, 1905, John Lamb also wrote on the capture of Gregg's men.

The letters of Major Wm. Gordon McCabe, adjutant of Pegram's Artillery Battalion, A. P. Hill's Division, form one of the most interesting groups of correspondence in the papers. McCabe, soldier, educator, and historian, reviewed Munford's Five Forks manuscript. McCabe was at Five Forks with Wm.

Johnson Pegram. His judgment of Pickett was that he was not fit for command. His letter of Sept. 25, 1905, narrated in detail the artillery's part at Five Forks.. On Oct. 1, 1905, using brief notes made as adjutant in 1865, he began a narrative of Pegram's guns in the troop movements leading up to Five Forks. McCabe analyzed the delaying action of U. S. Gen. Wesley Merritt and Pickett's unfortunate reaction to these tactics. Gen. Wm. H. Payne, Gen. Rooney Lee, at Chamberlain's Run, Gen. Richard Anderson, Fitz Lee, and U. S.^{Gen.}^A Sheridan

are all included in the narrative. McCabe blamed the deaths of Wm. J. Pegram and Wm. Early on Pickett, who posted Pegram's guns in the wrong position. McCabe placed Corse's, Terry's, George H. Steuart's, Ransom's and Wallace's brigades in the Confederate line with Munford guarding the left. His picture of the crumbling of this line is very clear. On Oct. 4, 1905, McCabe wrote to Munford on the fate of R. E. Lee's papers.

Col. J. Risque Hunter of the 11th Va. Infantry, Pickett's Division, in a letter tenta-

tively dated 1905, wrote that no infantry commander was present at Five Forks; Pickett could not be found; "Maryland" Steuart, the senior brigadier, refused to take command. McCabe wrote on Oct. 19, 1905, that Pickett "was in arrest" when Lee surrendered. Wm. S. Symington was regarded as a "good soldier" by McCabe.

On Oct. 5, 1905, John Lamb wrote of the capture of Gen. John Irvin Gregg, the charge of the 2nd Va., the fight at High Bridge, the end of the fighting, and the vanity of Rosser. Major General Joshua L. Chamberlain, War-

ren's V Corps, U. S. Army, who had "put his recollections into print," wrote regarding Five Forks in Oct. and Nov., 1905. (See Pamphlet Collection of Duke Library for Chamberlain's account of Five Forks.)

The uproar caused by Theodore Roosevelt's visit to Alabama in 1905 is reflected in J. W. DuBose's letter of Nov. 4, from the Dept. of Archives and History.

Wm. T. Poague of V. M. I. wrote of the capture of Gen. John Irvin Gregg of the 16th Pa. Cavalry.

Gen. Munford corresponded from 1906 to 1915 on various details of the history of the flag and seal of Virginia. Letters were from H. R. McIlwaine; Morton Marye; Barlow Cumberland of the Ontario Historical Society, Canada, who referred to the impact of the Trent Affair on Canada and to Beverly Tucker; H. M. Durand, Archer Anderson, Robert Alonzo Brock, J. Bryan Grimes, F. C. Ainsworth, Thos. S. Martin, Robt. S. Oliver, Montgomery Meigs, and Wm. Nelso of the N. Y. Historical Society; John S. Wise, Huntington Wilson, B. O. James, Thos.

Smith, Mrs. Emily de Peyster, R. T. Barton, H. C. Featherston, T. S. Garnet, S. H. Letcher, and W. H. Mann, Governor of Va.; Joseph Button, John Purcell, et al. Munford succeeded in 1912 in having the flag and seal restored to their original form by an act of the Virginia legislature. Meanwhile, he had collected a large amount of historical detail.

On Jan. 7, 1906, two clippings from the Baltimore Sun (by Frank Dorsey) gave a history of the flag of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A. Army, and a tribute to Turner Ashby (which in-

cluded a poem by Lt. John O. Crown at the time of Ashby's death.) In Jan., 1906, J. D. Ferguson of Baltimore commented on Munford's manuscript on Five Forks. It is at this time that Frank Dorsey and the history of the 1st Maryland Cavalry figure in controversy, as many letters appeared in Maryland newspapers. An extract from Goldsborough's Maryland Line appeared in the Munford papers with a fragment of a letter commenting on the arguments between writers to the newspapers. On Sept. 17, 1906, H. H. Matthews of the Maryland Line wrote of

James Breathed and gave an obituary of Col. John T. B. Dorsey. Included here is the story of the gift of "Beauvoir" to Jefferson Davis by Sarah (Ellis) Dorsey, wife of Samuel Dorsey.

A copy of a letter by Munford on Apr. 30, 1906, to Major Samuel Griffin related the history of the flag of the 2nd Va. Cavalry and his truce meeting on Apr. 9, 1865, with Federal officers.

E. L. Beach. Lt. Commander, U. S. N., wrote in 1906 concerning the French guns at Annapolis and their connection with the Virginia and the

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West Point guns. He sent copies of 1843 letters by Jos. G. Tatten, Wm. Pinckney, J. C. Spencer, and A. R. Hetzel relative to these guns. Scott Shipp referred to the V. M. I. guns on Nov. 23, 1906.

Gen. Stephen Dill Lee commented on Oct. 29, 1906 on the history of the Civil War saying that much was not true and much not pleasant.

On Feb. 22, 1907, Bushrod C. Washington, 2nd Lt. Co. B, 12th Va. Cavalry, wrote Munford for data on the Laurel Brigade, whose history by Capt. Wm. N. McDonald was to be published.

On June 3, 1907, the United Confederate Veterans held a great review and parade during the Jamestown Exposition. Here Munford met Gen. E. Porter Alexander, Lonstreet's chief of artillery, who wrote a number of letters in 1907 on Confederate tactics and the end of the war. The Grand Camp Confederate Veterans, Dept. of Va., was also meeting on June 3, 1907, in Richmond. Munford was asked by Wm. H. Stewart, Grand Commander to speak to this organization in Oct. 1907.

John S. Mosby spoke of his book on Apr. 3, 1908, and said he shared Munford's opinion of

Fitz Lee.

Gen. Archer Anderson, Chief of Staff to Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, on Apr. 27, 1909, wrote to Major Robert Hunter that he had read Munford's manuscript. McCabe (See letter of Apr. 20, 1908) and Hunter also read the final version. They all "depriciated" its publication at that time. This view was not supported by Robert E. Cowart of the 7th Ga. Infantry, Anderson's Brigade, Longstreet's Corps, insisted on publication of "the truth." (He was an ardent collector of Confederate MSS. and records)) Cowart published a letter of Col. Walter Taylor;

Nov. 10, 1908, to himself in which Taylor wrote that R. E. Lee ordered him to issue orders relieving R. H. Anderson, Bushrod Johnson, and George Pickett of their commands. (He sent Munford the clipping from a Norfolk [?] paper ; it is attached to his letter of Sept. 17, 1909, on Five Forks. It is thus out of order chronologically.) As a last resort, in 1910 Cowart wrote that Northern historians (Rhodes and Livermore) were claiming Lee was outgeneraled by Grant at Five Forks, thus hoping to spur Munford into publication of the Five Forks

material. Desire to prevent controversy with friends of Fitz Lee and to protect Mrs. Fitz Lee from hurt was the basis of much of the talk against publication. McCabe suggested that the tone of Munford's papers must be softened, but he recognized their value.

Meanwhile correspondence with Superintendent E. W. Nichols of V. M. I. began on July 13, 1908. Jos. R. Anderson of the V. M. I. Alumni wrote of Prof. Wm. Gilham on Aug. 14, 1908.

During 1908 Munford began a campaign for a Confederate Memorial to be erected in Lynchburg on the spot where his regiment was organized and disbanded. Sen. Carter Glass, Governor Claude Swanson of Va., Clarence Guggenheimer, John W. Daniel, James I. Lee, and R. P. Chew were concerned in this project. A fragment of a letter, ca. 1908-09, by Munford to the Lynchburg City Council dealt with this monument.

The letters of Judge S. H. Letcher in 1910 and 1912 centered around his father, Gov. John Letcher. He described his father's arrest and

trial at the end of the war, when he was imprisoned with Zebulon Vance, Joseph Brown, and other prominent Southerners. His indictment for treason never was brought to trial. John F. Hartranft was quite kind to Gov. Letcher in this ordeal. On Aug. 31, 1910, Judge Letcher described the burning of his Lexington home and of V. M. I. in the raid of General David Hunter on June 12, 1864.

In May, 1911, at the age of eighty, Munford made a ten-day horseback trip with War College officers over the fields of Bull Run, Chan-

Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness. He acted as guide and instructor. Samuel Lane Faison wrote to him on Mar. 16, 1911, concerning John Bigelow, military historian, and on the strategy of Chancellorsville. Col. Hunter Liggett wrote from Gaines Mills on May 24, 1911; and on June 27, 1911, Gen. Henry Tureman Allen, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, asked Munford's opinion on the proper equipment for a cavalryman. Attached to the Allen letter is Munford's reply: carry the carbine and strap the revolver and sabre to the saddle.

On July 20, 1911, Superintendent E. W. Nichols wrote Munford that Sir Moses Ezekiel had presented a replica of his statue of Stonewall Jackson to V. M. I. (Ezekial had been a V. M. I. cadet during the Civil War.) At this time Munford was urged to preserve his memories of Jackson. He wrote of what Jackson said to him at Chancellorsville: "The Virginia Military Institute will be heard from today." A rough fragment is included here giving Munford's list of the Confederate officers from V. M. I. at Chancellorsville. E. W. Nichols

urged Munford on Oct. 13, 1911, and again on Feb. 1, 1913, to turn over historic papers to V. M. I., which had a special place for them.

A notable letter of Aug. 19, 1911, was written to Munford by Robert Cowart. It gave an excellent summary of the Munford view of Five Forks.

In the fall of 1911, John Bigelow, Jr., asked Munford for material on Chancellorsville and the Civil War. Henry Cabot Lodge gave a eulogy in 1911 in the U. S. Senate on John Warwick Daniel, part of which is included by Munford.

On Mar. 1, 1912, a letter from Gen. Munford to B. O. James, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, explained the long study of the Seal of Virginia which he had made. He also wrote to Capt. J. D. Jennings on Apr. 12, 1912, after he had succeeded in having the legislature pass a bill authorizing restoration of the Virginia Seal.

On July 15, 1912, from Hanover Co., Va. came genealogical data on the Taylor Family.

In 1912-1913 Jennings Cropper Wise of V. M. I., who was writing a history of the

artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, corresponded with Gen. Munford for data concerning Stuart's Horse Artillery.

At this time the Munford papers reflect his interest in tracing some fine old paintings inherited through his wife's connection with the Ogle family of Maryland.

In 1913 Irving Whitehead, son of Capt. Thos. Whitehead of the 2nd Va. Cavalry, began a history of the regiment and appealed to Munford for material.

Gen. Munford attended the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in July, 1913. The Confederate Monument at Lynchburg finally was dedicated in the fall of 1913. By 1914 the many veterans' letters had stopped. Fergus Easton, Jos. Bidgood, and Samuel Griffin still wrote. Easton commented on World War I. Wm. W. Kennon, Munford's courier, spoke of the beginning of Five Forks. Col. Lawrence S. Marye of Lee's staff renewed old ties in 1915. Munford received a reply from Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, in which Gen. Gregg explained

he commanded a division, while his first cousin, Gen. John I. Gregg, commanded the 16th Pa. Cav. and a brigade in that division. Gen. John I. Gregg was captured by Munford's Cavalry Division near Farmville in April, 1865.

The last series of letters occurred in 1916 when Munford and Gen. C. Irvine Walker wrote about the role of Gen. Richard H. Anderson at Five Forks. Walker wrote a biography of Anderson vindicating him and blaming Pickett for the defeat.

In 1916 Munford was living with his son William and grandson Nor-●ton. His halfsister,

Lucy T. Munford of Richmond, was a visitor.

Among the miscellaneous and undated letters are those of Douglas Southall Freeman on a history of secession, and a few from Confederate veterans. The legal papers consist chiefly of land deeds in Alabama and Mississippi of Wm., Henry, and Benjamin Tayloe. They represent land titles to "Oakland," the Alabama plantation given by Wm. Tayloe of "Mt. Airy," Va., to Munford and his wife, Emma (Tayloe) in 1868. A patent issued to Brooke and Munford in 1873 shows Munford's interest in inventions.

A Virginia land deed of 1882 indicates land holding in Botetourt Co. by Munford.

Among correspondents are Gov. Wm. H. Smith of Va., Raleigh E. Colston, W. H. F. Lee, Wyndham Robertson, Bradley Tyler Johnson, Pres. Wm. Preston Johnston of Tulane University, Gov. Wm. G. Jones of Alabama, J. T. Murfee, G. W. Booth, Roger A. Pryor, J. Thompson Brown, Wm. LeRoy Broun, W. B. Hardin of Clemson, Hugh Hastings, Charles Denby, Col. W. H. Carter, Judge T. R. B. Wright, Alexander Hamilton, W. W. Scott, Henry F. Parrish, Geo.

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P. Craighill, Col. Alfred Mordecai, Thos. S. Martin, Carter Glass, Beverley H. Robertson, S. B. Woodfin, Judge Jas. Keith, Samuel Y. Gilliam, Geo. Washington Custis Lee, Maj. Gen. James Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, U. S. A. Army; Wm. Hodges Mann, Beverly Bland Munford, Judge Page Morris of Minn., Wm. H. Stewart, Pres. Lyon G. Tyler of William and Mary, Edward S. Joynes, Elliott Woods, Wm. T. Ellis, Stafford G. Whittle, Joseph Button, John B. Purcell, Wm. Wilson Sale, B. O. James, George Andrews, J. W. L. Forster, the artist, Emmet

O'Neal, Wm. A. Vincent, Theodore S. Garnett,
H. C. Featherston, Albert Stickney, L. C.
Rowe, H. C. Stuart, T. M. R. Talcott, and
Thos. D. Ranson.

The list of Confederate and Union soldiers' letters, aside from those detailed in the sketch, are valuable for the great variety of experiences relating to cavalry fighting:

1. Walter G. Hullihen, Adjutant to Col. Beverly Robertson, on the 2nd Va. Cavalry through the war; Jan. 18, 1871.
2. Benj. Richards, 6th Pa. Cavalry, on the

- cavalry of the Army of the Potomac: 3-4-71.
3. Major Chas. F. Jordan, 1st Va. Cav., on the Confederate defeat at Tom's Brook: 10-11-72, 8-5-05.
 4. Ed. W. Scriven, on records of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac: 11-22-73-~~35~~.
 5. Major George N. Bliss, 1st R.I. Cavalry, on Aldie: see autograph file.
 6. Fielder C. Slingluff, Co.A, 1st Md. Cavalry: 5-5-84.
 7. J Waring Mickell, field notes of Stonewall Jackson: 11-8-86.
 8. E.E. Portlock, on [redacted] final disposition of

- "Old Sorrel," Jackson's horse;
9. Edward Colston, Private, Co. K., 2nd Va.
Cavalry, on Gettysburg: Apr. 15, 1886
10. Edward Brugh, 2nd Va. Cavalry, on Gettysburg: Apr. 27, 1886
11. Chas. Chick, Co. I, 2nd Va. Cavalry, on McClellan's book on Stuart's campaigns, on 1st Bull Run and Todd's Tavern, on the death of John Pelham, and on additional data for the muster roll of Co. I in McClellan's book: Aug. 9-, Aug. 14, 1886.

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12. Col. Wm. A. Morgan, 1st Va. Cavalry, on
the last charge of the Confederate cavalry,
the 1st Md., under Col. Gustavus W. Dorsey,
at Appomattox; See ~~autograph file~~. Jan 24, 1891.
13. W. H. Haycock, on the Munford Brigade's
last fight at Appomattox;
14. L. B. Vaughan, 4th Va. Cavalry, on Col.
Williams C. Wickham; See autograph file.
15. Wm. F. Graves, 4th Lieut. Col., 2nd Va.
Cavalry, on its engagements, particularly
at Aldie, Five Forks, Appomattox, and 1st
Bull Run; See
a number of

autograph file for
letters

16. Mrs. Robert Bridges of Hancock, Md., with a clipping giving Rosser's account of the fight at High Bridge, Va., and the death of Gen. Theodore Read, U. S. Army; 1894, Feb. 9
17. J. L. Coleman, 1st Maine Cavalry;
18. Samuel Griffin, Adjutant, 2nd Va. Cavalry, on Confederate history and Wade Hampton as a cavalry commander; See autograph file.
19. A. J. McBride, Capt., Co. E., 10 Ga. Infantry, on the Maryland Campaign in 1862
20. J. B. Philips, Co. G., 3rd Va. Cavalry, on details of the fight at Five Forks; on

June 24, 1895

the cavalry fighting on the retreat through Amelia Court House, Deatonville, High Bridge Farmville, and Appomattox; on the capture of Gen. J. I. Gregg and the charge of Munford's brigade to save Lee's wagon train; on an interview with Gen. R. E. Lee about roads; and on Rosser's conduct at Tom's Brook; Sept. 7, 1895; Aug. 9, 1905

- 21. F. E. Young, 57th Mass. Infantry; 1897, July 4
- 22. Major Wm. L. Heermance, 6th N. Y. Cavalry
on Aldie and the death of Col. McVicar; Oct. 22, 1897
- 23. Col. Henry H. Adams, 6th N. Y. Cav. on Aldie,

24. Capt. Chas. H. Porter, 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, V Corps, on the great injustice done Gen. Warren at Five Forks; Nov. 26, Dec. 1, 1897
25. Lt. Col. Geo. W. Goler, 6th N. Y. Cavalry, on Todd's Tavern, Apr. 30, 1863, and on young Jas. Ellis Tucker, the Confederate color-bearer; Jan. 24, 1898
26. Nowell Ryland, on the fight at Charlestown, W. Va., Oct. 18, 1862; Sept. 30, 1898
27. M. H. Clark, Co. K, 2nd Va. Cavalry, on Munford's biography by John Lamb;
28. Micajah Woods, Co. K, 2nd Va. Cavalry, on

- veterans' affairs; 1899, Apr. 27; 1904, Sept. 19, Sept. 27
29. Capt. Milton J. Billmeyer, Co. F., 1st Va. Cavalry, on Rosser's raid on Beverly, W. Va., Jan. 11, 1865; on Munford's stand at Milford against Torbert in the Battle of Fisher's Hill, Oct. 9, 1864; and on the charge of the 1st Md. Cavalry, C. S. A. Army, on Apr. 9, 1865, under Col. Gus. Dorsey; '906, Jan. 16; 1906, Feb. 19; 1905, June 17, 21.
30. Major Holmes Conrad, Adjutant on Rosser's staff, on the Beverly expedition by Rosser;
31. Francis T. Meriwether, 30th Va. Mounted

Infantry; 1901, Sept. 1

32. Major Wythe B. Graham, Adjutant of the 8th
Va. Cavalry, on the Battle of Five Forks; ^{1905,}
33. Noble D. Preston, 19th N. Y. Cavalry, on
the death of Gen. James Byron Gordon and
on Generals J. E. B. Stuart, David McM.
Gregg, and T. L. Rosser; ^{Nov 20} 1903-05, see autograph file.
34. Col. Daniel Grimsby, Payne's Brigade,
C. S. A. Army, on the last ten days of the
war, including the collapse of the Confeder-
ate line at Five Forks and the fights at
Namozine Creek and Deep Creek; 1905-1906, see
autograph file.

35. C. L. Mosby, Sergeant Major, 2nd Va. Cav.,
on the last ten days of the war;
36. J. Hartwell Harrison, Munford's Brigade,
on the last days of the war;
37. Capt. C. T. Litchfield, 2nd Va. Cavalry; ^{1905,}
38. M. S. Ireson, Munford's Brigade, on the ^{July 10}
last days of the war, with mention of Wm.
H. F. Lee at Five Forks, the retreat, the
capture of U. S. Gen. David McM. Gregg,
and W. H. Cubine; ^{1905, July 18, Aug. 14}
39. R. J. Preston, Va. Cavalry, on the defense
of Lee's wagon Train on the retreat to

Appomattox and on John McCausland, and his cavalry at Lynchburg: 1905, July 20

40. Major Chas. B. Irving, 4th Va. Cavalry, on Five Forks and the retreat; 1905, July 24, Aug. 27
41. B. B. Vaughan, 1st Va. Cavalry, on Five Forks and the retreat; 1905, July, Aug., Oct.
42. Wm. H. Cubine, 1st Va. Cavalry, a stirring war history of a fighting cavalryman; 1905, Aug. 7
43. Chas. T. Rice, 2nd Va. Cavalry, on the burning and plundering at Richmond and the retreat to Appomattox; 1905, Sept. 2
44. E. V. Anderson, 4th Va. Cavalry, on anec-

dotes of the retreat and names of the
Buckingham Troop;

45. Maj. Wm. M. McGregor, Artillery, W. H. F.
Lee's Division, on Breathed and McGregor's
batteries, their desperate fight at Five
Forks, the retreat to Lynchburg, and the
end of the war in N. C. with J. E.
Johnston; 1906, Mar. 4
46. J. Thompson Brown on the Confederate
soldier, John Esten Cooke, and the surrender
at Appomattox; 1896, Apr. 7; 1905, Oct. 8
47. A. J. Taylor, Munford's Brigade;

48. Capt. Richmond G. Bourne, Co. C, 8th Va. Cavalry, on Five Forks and Gen. Wm. Payne; 1905, Nov. 9
49. Heber Nelson, Private, Co. D, 3rd Va. Cavalry, on Five Forks;
50. Anonymous Cavalryman, 16th Pa. Cavalry, on the fight at Farmville and the capture of Gen. Gregg. *Gregg, 1864-1865. Taylor.*
51. J. W. DuBose of Ala. on Wheeler's Cavalry and the controversy between Wheeler and Hampton: 1905, Nov. 4; 1906, Jan. 16
52. Chas. McVicar, Chew's Horse Artillery, on Turner Ashby, Roger P. Chew, and Beverly H.

Robertson; 1906, Feb. 24

53. Col. Joseph V. Bidgood, 32nd Va. Infantry,
on the artillery at Five Forks, ~~on~~^A on Con-
federate Veterans' affairs; See autograph file
54. Capt. G. W. Booth, Maryland Line, C. S. A.
Army, on Maryland in the Civil War: ^{1894, May 2}
55. John B. Fay, Co. F, 7th Va. Cavalry, and
McNeil's Rangers, with a good description
of the sharp fight at Lewis' Ford, Aug.
30, 1863: ^{1906, Aug. 15}
56. Lt. John A. Hoegman, Co. D, 4th Va. Cavalry,
on the disintegration of Confederate morale

after the defeat at Five Forks and on
desertions; 1906, Oct. 18

57. Chaplain Randolph McKim, 2nd. Va. Cavalry,
on Five Forks; see autograph file.
58. Wm. E. Rucker, Co. E, 2nd Va. Cavalry, on
1st Bull Run;
59. B. R. Mason, 4th Va. Cavalry, on the last
days of the war; 1907, Aug. 20
60. Geo. J. Rogers, Adjutant of Mahone's
Brigade, on the 41st Va. Infantry at Crampton's Gap and his own war record; 1908, Jan. 10
61. Capt. Jas. H. Ballard, Co. K, 2nd Va. Cav.,

on the first day's fighting at Five Forks
and on the gourd vine story concerning the
Laurel Brigade, Early, and Rosser (See Wm.
G. McCabe letters); 1908, Jan. 27

62. Capt. Wm. E. Cameron, Asst, Adjutant Gen.,
David A. Weisiger's Brigade, C. S. A.
Army, on politics in Confederate veterans'
organizations; 1908, Aug. 31, Oct. 2.
63. E. Byrd Grubb, on a captured Confederate
flag;
64. Corporal John B. Elliott, 2nd Va. Cavalry,
the last letter of reminiscence; 1917, Mar. 3/

65. P. B. Dunn, Co. K., 2nd Va. Cavalry, an undated letter on hand-to-hand cavalry fighting with carbines, pistols, and sabers; n.d. (19—) and n.p.
66. Capt. Wm. Steptoe, Co. K, 2nd Va. Cavalry, with reference to Rosser, undated.

The addresses and notes of Gen. Munford center around his military career and Virginia history. They begin with Group I, papers on Confederate Cavalry fighting, 1861-1865, up to the Battle of Five Forks. A muster roll of the

2nd Va. Cavalry in 1863 and a list of the officers of the "old" regiment and the reorganized group in the spring of 1862 are accompanied by a history of the regiment by Munford. On the reverse of the list of the regiment is a copy of a note, Apr. 23, 1861, by W. L. Yancey, Secretary, on the organization of Lynchburg citizens to provide for families of "our volunteers." The history begins on May 8, 1861, with the raising of nine companies by Col. R. Carlton W. Radford and Lt. Col. T. T. Munford. Col. Jubal Early, commander at Lynch-

burg, mustered them into service. The gathering of the Confederate Cavalry at Fairfax Court House is followed by a description of the 2nd Va. at Bull Run, Col. Radford being the senior cavalry officer in that battle. Troop movements and activities of Confederate officers are detailed. The particular anecdotes are told of Generals Charles Stone and Daniel Harvey Hill and their commands on the Potomac River during the winter of 1861-62. Duty on the Manassas Gap R. R. included the gathering of beef, pork, and flour, skirmishing, and the

capture of scouts. The regiment, reorganized about the first of May, 1862, fought with Jackson and Ewell against Shields, secured new arms, chased Banks, rode with Ashby in the Valley Campaign of 1862, and witnessed the death of Turner Ashby. Here Munford paid tribute to the greatness of Ashby as a cavalry commander (10th folded page). And at this point he took over command of Jackson's cavalry. Anecdotes about Richard Ewell are also noted by Munford. Cross Keys and Port Republic are described from the viewpoint of the 2nd

Va. Cavalry. Munford and his men moved on to Mechanicsville, to the fighting of the Seven Days, and to Malvern Hill. From May 1 to June 15, they had been within sight of the enemy and under fire "3-4 of the time."

The 2nd Va. served on Jackson's left flank at Second Bull Run, and here Munford noted many troop movements. He described the beginning of the Maryland Campaign in which his regiment guarded the rear of the Confederate Army, fighting at Crampton's Gap, with Generals Mahone and Howell Cobb against Gen.

Slocum's Division. The Battle of Sharpsburg was followed by the retreat across the Potomac to Shepherdstown, where the 2nd Va. Cavalry again served as rear guard. The regiment on picket duty fought at Charles~~Town~~ on Sept. 25, and 28, 1862. The 2nd went with Stuart on his first Pa. raid. On Oct. 30, 1862, Munford applied to join Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade, with which he served as a reserve at Fredericksburg on Dec. 13, 1862. After the skirmish at Todd's Tavern, Apr. 30, 1863, Munford and the 2nd Va. led Jackson's advance at Chancellorsville,

fought at Brandy Station, Aldie, and Dranesville and crossed the Potomac with Stuart to raid in Pa. (Here the narrative by Munford abruptly stops.)

A few notes conclude this history of the 2nd Va. Cavalry. They are mostly concerned with the chronology of the narrative. Attached to the last page (23rd folded sheet) is a note from Gen. Wm. N. Pendleton ordering Munford to serve as rear guard to his retreat from Shepherdstown on Sept. 19, 1862, after Antietam. This account is a most interesting paper, ser-

ving as a summary of the events of Munford's career which receive scattered comment through the letters and addresses.

A folder of maps of the battlefields of Antietam, Aldie, Trevilian's Station (by Wade Hampton), the Middle Valley (by Jed. Hotchkiss), and Five Forks (by Munford) is followed by a more or less chronological sequence of papers on the cavalry. A typed copy of a diary, June 11, 1861, to Apr. 7, 1862, by 1st Corporal (till Feb. 7, 1862), Co. A, Bedford Co., 2nd Va. Cavalry, portrayed camp life, hardships,

skirmishing, picket duty, and fighting at First Bull Run, Dranesville, and around Leesburg, Va.

The Munford narratives are fragmentary and broken, but form a fairly continuous story. They begin with a narrative on movements of the armies in early 1862. His command of cavalry was posted in March, 1862, on the Manassas Gap R. R. to distract, watch, collect supplies, and keep ~~intouch~~ with General Jackson. The Munford notes reveal his service with Jackson in the Valley Campaign of 1862, and in the Seven Days before Richmond. Munford des-

cribed Ashby's death, after which he headed Jackson's cavalry. A number of copies of special orders, Sept., 1862, by R. H. Chilton, Asst. Adjt. Gen. on the staff of Lee, refer to the Maryland Campaign and J. E. B. Stuart's command. He refers to the actions at Chantilly and Leesburg, Sept. 1 and 2, 1862, as the Maryland Campaign opens. Munford referred to McClellan before Antietam. Fragments of narratives on Chancellorsville are included here. One* contains references to V. M. I. men on the field, and Jackson's famous remark. A

*See address at V. M. I., 1912, filed with Group IV, V. M. I. materials.

copy of a narrative from "Document 133, p. 568" describes Custer's expedition towards Charlottesville, Va., Mar. 2, 1864. Munford, probably about 1905-06, wrote to John Warwick Daniel concerning the cavalry fight on Apr. 30, 1863, at Todd's Tavern and Col. Wm. Morgan's capture and return (later) of the three "guidons" of the 6th N. Y. Cavalry. He described the fighting in "this horrible Virginia Blackjack Thicket," the Wilderness, in which the 2nd Va., after the 3rd and 5th, finally cleared the road for Stuart to join Lee. The 2nd then led Jackson's

advance at Chancellorsville.

A brief narrative of the winter of 1863, probably by Munford, gives details of a winter camp near Charlottesville, of Gen. Averell's raid on the Virginia and Tennessee R. R., and the hardships of the futile pursuit of Averell by Confederate cavalry.

Major James Dugué Ferguson, Assistant Adjutant General of Fitz Lee's Cavalry Division, kept a brief diary* of the itinerary and operations of his troops from May 4 to Oct. 15, 1864. A typed copy details the summer

* Thos. T. Munford Div.,
Miscellany, Box 1

campaign of Lee's cavalry, including fighting at Todd's Tavern on May 6, 1864, and cavalry fighting during the Battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Sheridan's cavalry raid around Richmond (May 9-25). The constant fighting reaches a climax in Stuart's death after Yellow Tavern, and the loss of many other cavalry officers. — "Out of forage, rations and ammunition and command completely exhausted." Fighting down the James River is followed by the Battle of Cold Harbor. The skirmishing is constant, with Custer's Cavalry the opponent.

Rosser is wounded on June 11; Hampton's Division fights at Trevilian's Station on June 12, 1864. As Grant crosses south of the James, Confederate Cavalry watches his movements, and fighting around Petersburg and along the South-side and Welson railroads begins. Details of what happened to General Custer's coat and papers after their capture are given. Echoes of General Early's raid on Washington, July 4 to 20, 1864, appear in the journal. Reference is made to "The Crater" on July 30 and August 1, 1864. On August 14, Ferguson crossed the

Blue Ridge with the cavalry to join General Early at Front Royal. There also came Wade Hampton's Division. The Federal cavalry opposing them belonged to the First Division under Generals Devin and Custer. Fighting around Winchester, Bunker Hill, Berryville, Smithfield, Leetown, Martinsburg, Shepherdstown, and Charles Town, together with calls and serenades on friends, is mentioned throughout, as is also the constant skirmishing and marching. The campaign culminated in the defeat of Early at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864.

The confusion of the Confederate forces after this is seen in the journal. Generals T. T. Munford and Rosser are mentioned many times by Ferguson. In October fighting occurred at Mill Creek, Tom's Brook, Columbia Furnace, and Cedar Creek. The journal ends abruptly when Major Ferguson becomes ill.

To answer General Rosser's articles on the fight at Tom's Brook in the Philadelphia Weekly Times, Mar. 22, Apr. 5 and 19, 1884, General Munford sent a letter dated May 17, 1884, giving his version of this disaster. Munford

absolved General Early of any responsibility for this defeat. He also said Rosser's head had been turned completely by success; he claimed his "Laurel Brigade" had never seen defeat. There is a typed copy of a reply to Rosser and a script in which Munford gave details of troop positions and Rosser's actions. A copy made many years later from Munford's article as it appeared in the Times gives his version of his refusal to accompany Rosser on the Beverly expedition. The article concludes with material on Five Forks. The copy is placed

here as it deals primarily with the Munford-Rosser feud. With it is a long note by Charles Talbott on this controversy. See Douglas S. Freeman, Lee's Lieutenants, III, p. 667, footnote 64, on the dispute concerning Munford's rank with partisans of Rosser. With the material on Tom's Brook are incomplete notes by Munford on the question of his rank in reply to Rosser and Fitzhugh Lee letters.

A. copy of a paper on "Spirit of the Army, Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 25, 1865" gives the indignant reaction of the 2nd Va. Cavalry to the

"ignoble" terms offered by the President of the U. S. at the Confederate Peace Commission.

Col. Augustus Forsberg of teh 51st Va. Infantry, Gen. G. C. Wharton's Division of Early's Corps of the Valley District, sent Munford a narrative of the Battle of Waynesboro, Mar. 2, 1865, which ended in disaster for Confederate arms in the Shanandoah Valley.

(A number of addresses, filed with the Confederate and Union Veteran Papers, also give details of cavalry fighting.)

The most controversial material in the

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Note: Material from the Thomas T. Munford
Division (~~Miscellany Group II~~)
relating to the Battle of Five Forks
has been ~~shelved on 2-B.~~

placed in Box 19

papers deals with the Battle of Five Forks. General Munford, present on the battlefield, in charge of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, knew the details of the fight firsthand. For many years he corresponded with Confederate and Federal soldiers also present. His controversy with General Rosser on other points led him to examine very carefully Rosser's role at Five Forks. Many rough manuscripts and notes are in Group II, labeled the "Battle of Five Forks." With them is the manuscript which Munford intended to publish, but did not after he had submitted

it to W. Gordon McCabe, Archer Anderson, and Robert Hunter. They made comments on the manuscript but advised his holding it unpublished because the family of Confederate leaders involved at Five Forks would be hurt by Munford's revelations. General Munford said the Battle of Five Forks was one of the great mysteries of the Civil War. He and other Confederate leaders testified at the Gouverneur Kemble Warren court-martial in 1879-80. His papers reveal that the printed record of this inquiry into Five Forks was very

difficult to find. Munford himself possessed this record, and many Confederate and Union soldiers wrote wishing to consult it. He quoted it in his finished manuscript, a narrative which was used by Douglas Southall Freeman in writing Lee's Lieutenants. For Munford's bound manuscript volume, with copies of letters and clippings on Five Forks, see the Bound Volume File.

The Five Forks papers contain narratives by Confederate soldiers on the last days of the 2nd Va. Cavalry. One is a brief chronology

by Col. W. B. Wooldridge copied in 1905 by his wife. Another is a longer narrative by an anonymous writer. Col. I. Risque Hunter of the 11th Va. Infantry, Pickett's Division, wrote to Munford (ca. 1905) on Five Forks. A typed extract is here included on the infantry's role in the battle.

The Five Forks material also includes an extract of General Geo. E. Pickett's report to Gen. Lee on Five Forks, presumably made and underscored in 1884-5 by Munford. An extract from the report of Gen. Geo. Crook, U. S.

Army, Apr. 18, 1865, deals with the surrender at Appomattox. Copies of correspondence between Munford and Gen. Ranald^A McKenzie on the surrender of Munford after Appomattox are also included here.

An extract from General Rosser's reminiscences on Five Forks, Philadelphia Weekly Times, Apr. 5, 1885, is followed by an extract from the report of Fitzhugh Lee, Apr. 22, 1865, the report of Pickett, Apr. 1, 1865. and a condensation of Sheridan's report on the V. Corps at Five Forks.

Munford's finished narrative of Five Forks contains twenty-two typed pages. It is accompanied by many pages of rough manuscript. These pages are in a confused state. The final typed narrative gives a clear exposition of the gathering of the Confederate forces on Mar. 30 under Fitzhugh Lee, T. L. Rosser, W. H. F. Lee, and Geo. E. Pickett to confront the movement of General Sheridan's troops on the Confederate right. Munford, commanding Fitz Lee's division of cavalry, had placed Col. W. B. Wooldridge at the head of his brigade. Pickett

on Mar. 31 drove back Sheridan in the rear of Grant's left. General Warren came up to aid Sheridan. Pickett took up a line of battle at Five Forks. The disposition of the Confederate troops is made in detail by General Munford. Controversy arose as to the action of the armies on this battlefield, Munford quoting the reports of Sheridan, Pickett, and Fitz Lee in which accounts of the fighting differed. Munford also used extracts from the Rosser article in the Philadelphia Weekly Times, Apr. 5, 1885, describing the shad dinner of the Confederate

leaders behind the battle lines. The confusion in the Confederate command and the action of Warren's Fifth Corps are described. Testimony by Gen. Joshua Chamberlain of Maine at the Warren Court of Inquiry is used to show the end of the battle. Col. W. W. Wood of the 14th Va. Infantry, Col. Joseph Mayo of Terry's Division, and other officers' testimony is quoted. W. Gordon McCabe annotated this manuscript. Munford's narrative was accepted by Douglas S. Freeman and is a clear exposition of a controversial military action.

A longer, rougher, typed manuscript and one written in Munford's handwriting are also with the shorter finished version. These papers are in confusion, but give more details than the complete, shorter narrative. In the longer typed version the life of a cavalryman and the difficult terrain at Five Forks are described, but the details are mostly those of the first version. Parts of the Warren Court of Inquiry testimony are quoted. Two very important letters by Gen. Rosser on the action at Five Forks are also copied: one in the Philadelphia

Weekly Times, Apr. 5, 1885, on p. 16; the other to A. S. Perham of Washington, D. C., on Apr. 29, 1902, on p. 17.

As a result of the action at Five Forks, Generals Pickett, R. H. Anderson, and Bushrod Johnson were relieved of their commands and ordered to return to their homes by General Lee. Many years later General C. Irvine Walker tried to vindicate Richard Anderson and used an incomplete manuscript on Five Forks, evidently by Munford but not in his handwriting, which gives a very full account of the battle.

With it is a paper by Gen. Walker called "Vindication of General Anderson from the Insinuations of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee," probably a chapter of his book on Anderson in 1917. A copy of General Anderson's report for Oct. 19, 1864, to Apr. 8, 1865, accompanies the vindication. It was written for Gen. R. E. Lee in March, 1866. Included here also are miscellaneous sheets by Walker and a copy of a part of Fitz Lee's report of Apr. 22, 1865, to Gen. R. E. Lee.

The papers on Five Forks and Appomattox

conclude with material on the last days of Munford's cavalry brigade. The disposition of troops on the last day of fighting, Apr. 9, is followed by a copy of a letter by Munford to Col. Gus. Dorsey, 1st Md. Cavalry, C. S. A. Army, from Cloverdale, Botetourt Co., Va., on Apr. 28, 1865, dismissing his regiment. They had not surrendered at Appomattox. Here also is a copy of Jefferson Davis' proclamation to the Confederate people on the evacuation of Richmond, dated Apr. 4, 1865, from Danville, Va. This section of the papers concludes with

two copies of a narrative by Munford, "The Last Days of Fitz Lee's Division of Cavalry Army of Northern Virginia."

Group III contains papers centering on the activities of Confederate and Union veterans. Munford spoke at many veterans' reunions and to U. D. C. meetings. A section of this material deals with his research on the history of the flag and seal of Virginia. He was chairman of a committee on this subject appointed by the Virginia camp of the United Confederate Veterans in 1907. The addresses treat in a

general way of Confederate history and military matters. They begin about 1884 with Fitz Lee's visit to Lynchburg, at the time he was touring the South in behalf of the Southern Historical Society. Biographical notes on John Langhorne, J. E. B. Stuart, Co. K of ^{the} 2nd Va. Cavalry, John Letcher, Arnold Elzey, Wade Hampton, and John McCausland are found in the addresses.

Group IV contains material relating to V. M. I., Munford having a lifelong interest in the school. A graduate in 1852, Munford later served two terms as President of the

Board of Visitors. Beginning in an address in 1873 to the Alumni of V. M. I. historical material on the return of the bronze statue of George Washington taken by General David Hunter, the history of the French guns at V. M. I. and their connection with General Lafayette, Col. W. Gilham, the Letcher Battery guns, etc., continues for many years. A copy of his letter to the Lynchburg News expressed his views on hazing and the duties of officers. Chas. Talbott and R. A. Brock both made copies of the article in the Richmond Standard for Oct. 6 and

12, 1878, entitled, "The Old Brass Guns formerly in the Virginia Armory at Richmond."

The V. M. I. material contains sidelights on Thos. Jonathan Jackson. Munford was adjutant of the Corps of Cadets at V. M. I. when Jackson came in 1851, and he tells of Jackson's first appearance at "Camp," of his interviews with students, and of his health and appearance. Munford compiled lists of V. M. I. men and officers in the C. S. A. Army. His last address at V. M. I., made in 1912, related this roster and told of the 2nd Va. Cavalry leading

with Jackson the flank movement at Chancellorsville. This occasion was the unveiling of the monument to Jackson at V. M. I. in 1912

Group V contains historical and miscellaneous notes and addresses. Munford dipped into politics in the 1870's when he served as chairman of the Bedford County delegation to the Conservative Convention prior to the election of Governor Jas. L. Kemper. He also left notes and addresses on the Constitution and the right of secession, on the Society of the Cincinnati, "Munford's Homer," Henry A. Wise, George Wythe

Munford, William J. Munford, and the organization of the Southern Historical Society. A copy of R. E. Lee's report of his capture of John Brown at Harper's Ferry (from Senate Documents, 1st Session, 36 th Congress) was made. The many notes and pages of addresses which conclude the papers deal with the subjects already covered in this sketch. They are fragmentary and scattered in character. The folder on miscellaneous poetry contains a copy of a "Mexican Campaign Song" written by a U. S. officer the night before the troops landed in

Mexico. (It could be the work of Carlton Munford.)

The clippings saved by Thos. T. Munford center around the Civil War and Confederate Veterans' organizations. Many letters and accounts of the activities of the C. S. A. Army are printed in and clipped from the Phila. Weekly Times, the Balto. Sun, and the Richmond Dispatch, and Times-Dispatch, and Lynchburg and Norfolk papers. The early clippings, 1859-1900, begin with an undated clipping from a Lynchburg paper which described

the raising of a Lynchburg company by young Powhatan Ellis during the War of 1812. The Lynchburg Rifles toasted Andrew Jackson and Thos. Jefferson in 1815.

A clipping of a letter in a Richmond paper in 1861, shortly after 1st Bull Run, gives details of Lt. Col. Munford and his 30th Va. mounted Infantry. Presumably by an eyewitness of the fighting, it is attached to a page written by Munford on this action.

The Lynchburg Virginian, Jan. 29, 1864, carries a letter by Gov. Wm. Smith of Va.,

presenting a plan for organizing the Va. militia. On the same page is a notice by Munford assembling the 2nd Va. Cavalry at Charlottesville.

The Richmond Enquirer clipping, Oct. 28, 1859, recounts the beginning of the trial of John Brown and the reaction of Virginians to his raid. The official report of the officers in command at Harper's Ferry is cited. A Baltimore Sun clipping, n. d., carries a letter from John T. L. Preston to Margaret (Junkin) Preston on Dec. 2, 1859, from "Charleston,"

Va., describing the execution of Brown. And finally the New York Daily Tribune of Apr. 1, 1894, gives sketches and description of the grave of Brown at North Elba, Essex Co., N. Y.

Reminiscences in 1871 of the 2nd Va. at Todd's Tavern; the first annual meeting of the Southern Historical Society, Oct. 29, 1873; V. M. I. cadets at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864, and in 1886-7; President McKinley at the 28th reunion of the society of the Army of the Potomac; and the 6th N. Y. Cavalry record are found in these early clippings. The Richmond

Dispatch, July 2, 1896, gives a sketch of the great parade of veterans at the dedication of the Jefferson Davis monument at Richmond, Va., together with a brief biography of President Davis.

The 1900-1910 clippings center on Confederate veterans. Frank Dorsey describes the career of Col. Gus. Dorsey of the 1st Va. and later of the 1st Maryland Cavalry. Maryland's Confederate veterans are reviewed, as is the last charge of the Confederate cavalry at Appomattox. To this era belong J. S. Mosby's

articles, "Heth Intended to Cover His Error," and "Stuart in the Gettysburg Campaign."

M. J. Billmyer, J. B. Gordon, and N. W. Harris write on the last days of "the fight." About 1903 John Warwick Daniel also commented in a Lynchburg paper on Appomattox. Munford himself contributed a column on the 4th Va.

Cavalry in the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 4, 1901, as did John A. Holtzman on Sept. 25, 1901. The Richmond Dispatch and the Richmond Times-Dispatch ran a weekly "Our Confederate Column" in this decade which contained much C. S. A.

material. H. H. Matthews contributed a series of articles on the Pelham-Breathed Battery to the St. Mary's Beacon, Leonardtown, Md., in 1905; of these Part XVI on Yellow Tavern and Stuart's death were saved by Munford. "Famous Fight at Yellow Tavern" in the Times-Dispatch, Aug. 17, 1908, is signed "M." (Munford?) Randolph H. McKim, W. O. Skelton, Wm. Kilgour, W. W. Screws, Berkeley Minor, and B. F. Ward are also contributors to Confederate history. E. L. Beach wrote on the French guns at Annapolis in the Army and Navy Journal for Dec. [?]

1904. A copy of Gen. E. Porter Alexander's address on "The Confederate Veteran" at West Point June 9, 1902, is included.

In 1913, with the dedication of the Lynchburg memorial to the 2nd Va. Cavalry, came clippings on its history. Notes on the seal and flag of Va. appear also about 1913. A biographical sketch of Adjutant Wythe Bane Graham of the 8th Va. Cavalry (1840-1912) is accompanied by a postal of a typical Confederate veteran, actually a photo of Graham. H. H. Matthews writes of John Pelham on Aug. 25, 1910;

and notes on Gen. W. H. T. Walker, Gen David E. Twiggs, and Gov. F. H. Pierpont are in miscellaneous clippings. John S. Mosby contributed "Making Things Lively for the Union Army before Washington" to the Lexington Leader, Oct. 8, 1911.

A folder of clippings on Civil War statistics, a list of Confederate generals, and the field officers of the Va. Cavalry, U. S. A. Army, is followed by a miscellanea. Among clippings on Jefferson Davis is one with a letter of July 25, 1881, to R. C. Holland on States' Rights.

The Rosser-Munford feud appears in a number of clippings. Fitzhugh Lee, Francis T. Nicholls, W. H. Mann, George Mason, T. P. Gore, Wade Hampton, Washington, Jefferson, et al., are among the personalities listed. Here also is a review of "A Degenerate Sport," a book written by Munford on cockfighting.

Printed material includes a roll of honor of the officers and Co. C, 2nd Va. Cavalry, published in 1897, with an official list of 119 engagements in which the regiment engaged. A V. M. I. bulletin for June 25, 1912, gives

details of the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Jackson.

Telamon Cuyler sent Munford in 1905 a copy of his pamphlet, Roster of the General Officers of the Confederate States Army.

Other printed material includes a fragment (1849) and a copy of the Edinburgh Review (Oct., 1850); a page of the Southern Literary Messenger, 1856, referring to Prof. R. J. Morrison, who conducted the So. Female Institute in Richmond, Va., and who described the Tredegar Iron Works' casting for the U. S. S.

Colorado in 1859; a pamphlet by Albert Stickney, ca. 1904, attacking the record of Theodore Roosevelt; an acceptance speech by John Lamb, receiving a portrait of Munford for the R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, C. V., in which Munford's military record is reviewed; and miscellanea on the flag and seal of Virginia; a pamphlet by Col. D. G. McIntosh on Chancellorsville is annotated by Gen. Munford.

At 85 years of age Gen. Munford delivered the address to the graduates and corps of cadets of Marion Institute, Marion, Alabama.

On the pamphlet cover is a picture of Munford in his Confederate uniform with its three stars for a brigadier general.

The index of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, War of the Rebellion, is particularly valuable for the many names and actions in these papers. See also Battles and Leaders of the Civil War for maps and troop placements. G. F. R. Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson" in the American Civil War has valuable references to Munford's brigade.

Among the correspondents are F. C. Ainsworth, Wm. W. Allen, G. T. Anderson, L. S. Baker, Seth Barton, Hamilton P. Bee, Walter Blair, John Bolling, Wm. P. Boggs, Benj. F. Butler, Agnes S. B. Cabell, Wm. H. Cabell, John James Chew, Ellison Capers, Elias Carr, Wm. T. Carter, Jas. R. Chalmers, Robt. H. Chilton, Chas. H. Cocke, Wm. R. Cox, Samuel W. Crawford, Wm. H. Crump, Telamon Smith Cuyler, Wm. P. Dabney, Richard H. Dabney, Robt. L. Dabney, Wm. Robert Dabney, Wm. Davies, Chas. G. Davis, Julius A. DeLaquel, H. M. Durand, John Echols,

Munford-Ellis Family

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Thos. Ellett, John B. Fay, Wm. Fishback, Augustus H. Garland, J. W. Galt, Geo. W. Goler, J. B. Gordon, J. W. Gordon, Peachey R. Grattan, J. Bryan Grimes, Hugh Hastings, John M. Herndon, Robt, W. Hunter, John R. Imboden, John W. Johnston, Robert D. Johnston, Wm. T. Joynes, James L. Kemper, Drury Lacye, D. W. Lassiter, Jas. I. Lee, Benjamin Watson Leigh, Hunter Liggett, Henry Cabot Lodge, John Lyon, A. J. McBride, Wm. McComb, A. McD. McCook, J. Marshall McCue, James MacDonald, Peter McGlashan, H. H. McGuire, H. R. McIlwaine, Wm. Mahone,

Charles Marshall, Thos. S. Martin, Will T. Martin, Morton Marye, B. R. Mason, Montgomery Meigs, Alfred Mordecai, John T. Morgan, Page Morris, Chas. H. Porter, Alexander Rives, Daniel Ruggles, Thos. Rutherford, W. W. Scott, Fred G. Skinner, Chas. T. Price, Jas. A. Smith, Wm. H. Smith, Wm. Smith, Chas. W. Stewart, Wm. H. Stewart, J. M. Stone, Chas. H. Talbott, Sr., Jas. Talbott, Roger B. Taney, John Reuben Thompson, Benjamin R. Tillman, Chas. Ellis Tucker [?], James Ellis Tucker, David H. Tucker, John W. Williams, Bushrod C. Washington, Jas. W. Watts, Joseph Wheeler, S. G. Whittle, and Thos. H. Wynne.

1 item, added 1-19-65, is a letter from General John Pegram to a friend in the Signal Corps who wishes to join Pegram "in the field." Pegram was killed shortly after this letter was written while fighting at Hatcher's Run on Feb. 6, 1865.

1 item, added 8-22-66, is a contemporary copy of an order dated Sept. 21, 1862, issued by General Robert E. Lee to Colonel Thomas Taylor Munford of the cavalry command of General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, just after the

Confederate army had retreated across the Potomac River from the battlefield at Antietam. Jackson's forces had captured the Union garrison at Harpers Ferry just before that battle, so that necessary supplies were available to the Confederate Army.

1 item added, 7-18-68: A letter from Jubal A. Early to William Preston Munford concerning the dispute between Thomas Taylor Munford and Thomas Lafayette Rosser (Feb. 20, 1886). Early claims that T.T. Munford misquoted him by stating his remarks in terms less refined

than those actually used.

1 item added, 4-17-73, to the Thomas T. Munford Division of this collection is a letter of July 20, 1880, from T. T. Munford. In it he reveals his loyalty to the Union and his respect for General W. S. Hancock, but he follows those remarks with an expression of pride in having served the Confederacy as commander of the 2nd Virginia Cavalry and later the 1st Brigade and 1st Division of Virginia Cavalry. He also speaks in praise of the

Munford-Ellis Family
men who served in his commands.

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Munford-Ellis Family

Ellis, Charles

S 1093
~~XS-8~~

Account Book, 1823-1826

Richmond, Va.

84 pp.

Leather

15 x 10 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

L-1097

D.S.

Ellis, Charles, Jr

Letterpress Copybook, 1856-1893.

Richmond, Va.

629 pp.

Boards

32 x 23 cm.

Relative to private business matters and to
Texas lands.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Munford-Ellis Family

Ellis, Charles

s-1098

~~X-8~~

Memorandum Book, 1808-1809

Richmond, Va.

18 pp.

Paper

15 x 9 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Ellis, Charles, Sr.

F. 1095

Account of Estate administered by Thomas
Harding and Charles Ellis, Jr.,
1847-1848

Richmond, Va.

52 pp.

Boards & Calf

33 x 21 cm.

8- 30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Ellis, Charles, Sr.

M-1096

Family Bible (Records), 1772-1898

Richmond, Va.

34 pp. (of records) Boards 27 x 21 cm.

7-3-41

Munford-Ellis Family

Ellis, Charles and Thomas Harding

s-1094

~~X5-8~~

Account of Administration of Estate of
Charles Ellis, Sr., 1841-1853

Richmond, Va.

29 pp.

Paper

18 x 12 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Ellis, James Nimmo

M-1099

Commonplace Book, 1835

West Point, N. Y.

51 pp.

Boards

24 x 19 cm.

6-21-46 (Records of a club formed at the United States Military Academy "for the purpose of acquiring information.")

Munford-Ellis Family

Ellis, James Nimmo

M-1100

Notebook, 1838-1839 (Surveyor's)

Pottstown, Pa.

72 pp.

Boards

19 x 16 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, Charles Ellis

M-3050

Notebook (Law), 1859-1860

Charlottesville, Va.

234 pp. Boards & Calf 27 x 21 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, Charles Ellis

M-3051

Notebook (Law), 1859-1860

Charlottesville, Va.

158 pp. Boards & Calf 28 x 21 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, Charles Ellis

F- 3052

Notebook (Law), 1860-1861

Charlottesville, Va.

208 pp.

Boards & Calf

35 x 21 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, Charles Ellis

M-3053

Notebook (Law), 1861

Charlottesville, Va.

50 pp.

Boards & Calf

27 x 22 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, George Wythe

F- 3055

Account Book, 1835-1857

Richmond, Va.

186 pp.

Boards & Calf

40 x 17 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, George Wythe

F- 3056

Account Book, 1836-1837

Richmond, Va.

12 pp.

Boards & Calf

33 x 21 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, George Wythe

L-3057

Account Book, 1845-1851

Richmond, Va.

42 pp. Boards & Calf 33 x 21 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, George Wythe

F-3058

Account Book, 1857-1865

Richmond, Va.

76 pp.

Boards & Calf

36 x 23 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, George Wythe

F-3059

Poems and Account Book, 1821-1837

Richmond, Va.

204 pp.

Mutilated

32 x 20 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, Lizzie Ellis

ff-3054

Scrapbook of Poetry, 1860-1871

Richmond, Va.

18 pp. Boards (mutilated) 34 x 20 cm.

3-17-41

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, Thomas Taylor

M-3061

History of the Battle of Five Forks,
1865-1916

Lynchburg, Va.

167 pp.

Boards

26 x 20 cm.

1-21-42

Copy available on microfilm

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, William

F- 3062

Account Book, 1799-1873

Richmond, Va.

208 pp.

Calf

38 x 24 cm.

8-30-40

Munford-Ellis Family

Munford, William

ff-3063

Miscellany, 1790-1814

Richmond, Va.

115 pp.

Boards

32 x 21 cm.

Munford-Ellis Family

Talbott, Sallie (Munford)

M-3831

Scrapbook, 1877-1888

Richmond, Va.

45 pp.

Boards

18 x 29 cm.

8-9-46

Obituaries and memorial articles.

Munford-Ellis Family

Talbott, Sallie (Munford)

L-3832

Scrapbook, 1910-1912

Richmond, Va.

6 pp.

Boards

29 x 23 cm.

3-17-41

Genealogy.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Munford-Ellis Family

Papers, 1865-1916

**Richmond, Henrico Co., and Lynchburg,
Campbell Co., Va.**

1 Reel

Negative

**Copy of volume (Thomas Taylor Munford, History
of the Battle of Five Forks, 1865-1916) from
this collection in Manuscript Department.**

10-3-79

MSS.

6th 17:C Munger, Charles A.

Speeches, 1856.

1 v.

Poet and political advocate.

Volume contains holograph drafts of political speeches given by Munger in various parts of New York. Some are literary in nature, but the major topic is the presidential election of 1856. These speeches also reflect Munger's change of allegiance from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587271

NDHYme

Munger, Charles A.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

6th 13:A Munro, Peter Green.

Papers, 1840-1882, (bulk 1876-1878).
179 items.

Boston, Mass. capitalist and
financer.

Collection consists almost entirely
of letters to Munro. Major
correspondents include his brothers
William J. and George C. Munro and
other family members. The letters
frequently discuss large sums of money.

William J. and George C. Munro wrote
extensively about investments in the
maritime industry and the sales of coal
and naval supplies. Other business
letters include those of Albert Church
of Cherryfield [redacted], Maine and S.R. Carr
of Georgetown [redacted], S.C.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged

NcD

20 MAR 97 36587224 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 13:A Munro, Peter Green.

Papers, ...

from accession records.

*lcs

(Card 2)

I. Munro, George C. II. Munro,
William J.

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587224 NDHYme

Munro, Peter Green

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey.

Papers, 1857

London, Middlesex Co., England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

3 items.

4-8-60

Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey. Papers, 1857.
London, England. 3 items. Sketch.

Sir Roderick Impey Murchison (1792-1871) geologist and one of the founders of the Royal Geographical Society, writes a note concerning his publishers and his works.

MSS.

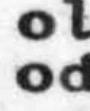
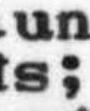
SHLF
LOCATION:

Dalton
Cab. 1

Murdoch, Susan Butterworth, 1836-c.
1912.

Papers, 1894-1912 and undated.
5 items.

Homemaker and Quaker (Hicksite sect).
Also, sister of Benjamin Butterworth
(1837-1898), and daughter-in-law of
James Edward Murdoch, (1811-1893).

Diary, 1894-1900 (ca. 320 p.), kept
by Susan B. Murdoch, and four
miscellaneous items. The diary,
written primarily from Maineville,
Ohio, describes daily routines of a
homemaker and wife as well as family
concerns. There are additional entries
for Benjamin Butterworth (1837-1898) ;
the 2d Ohio V  olunteer Infantry
Regiment; flo  ods; elections and
women voting;  and medical home

NcD

12 MAY 87 15673669 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Murdoch, Susan Butterworth, 1836-c.
1912.

Papers, 1894-1912 and undated. . . .
(Card 2)

remedies. An undated essay by
Murdoch's husband describes pioneer
life in Ohio.

1. Genre: Diaries--Women.
 2. Family life--Ohio.
 3. Butterworth, Benjamin, 1837-1898.
 4. Elections--Ohio.
 5. United States. Army. Ohio Infantry Regt., 2d (1861-1864).
 6. Floods--Ohio.
 7. Women--Suffrage--Ohio.
 8. Home Economics.
 9. Frontier and pioneer life--Ohio.
 10. Healing.
- I. Place: Ohio--Warren County--Maineville.

NcD

12 MAY 87

15673669 NDHYme

MURFREE, MARY NOAILLES

Papers 1887

Rutherford Co.
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Section A 1-22-52

1 items

GUIDE

Murfree, Mary Noailles. Paper

-1-

Letter of Mary Noailles Murfree (1850-1922) novelist and short story writer to Eliza Anna Farman Pratt, editor of the juvenile magazine, WIDE AWAKE, discussing a story she is preparing for the magazine. Miss Murfree is better known under her pseudonym: Charles Egbert Craddock).

See DAB. Small engraved portrait.—*Missing*

on 8-30-65.

Murph, Daniel W.

Papers, 1861-1864

Lincoln County, North Carolina

Section A 27 items

6-17-61

Murph, Daniel W. Papers, 1861-1864.
Lincoln County, N.C.

Daniel W. Murph served in Co. K, 10th Regiment of Artillery, N.C. Troops, C.S.A. Army. The letters contained in this collection were written by Murph, his wife, and other members of the family. Among the subjects discussed are desertion in the C.S.A. Army, Zebulon B. Vance's opposition to Jefferson Davis's conscription policies, and the activities of the 10th Regiment.

Murphey, Abner Greer

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Murphy, David

Papers, 1856-1865

Cumberland County, North Carolina

Section A 1 item and 1 volume

6-14-62

Recataloged, 7-26-67

Murphy, David. Papers, 1856-1865.
Cumberland County, North Carolina

David Murphy was a paper manufacturer of Cumberland County, North Carolina, before and during the Civil War. He may also be the person of that name who is listed after the war as a prominent farmer in the county by Branson's North Carolina Business Directory.

An incomplete indenture of May 1, 1865, provided for the leasing to William Vink of property in Cumberland County, N. C., that

belonged to David Murphy. This property included 1010 acres, buildings, and machinery. It included "the water power, and such of the machinery as the said William Vink may wish to use in constructing a paper mill on the site of the old mill."

A volume contains detailed statistics on the manufacture and sale of paper from June, 1856, to February, 1862. Murphy's customers before the Civil War were primarily in North Carolina with the exception of Cyrus W. Field &

Company, wholesale paper dealers of New York City to whom extensive sales were recorded. Business spread notably into other Southern states during the war. The records include data on the number of reams, quality, weight, aggregate weight, and the names and locations of customers. A column for "Remarks" has notations on mill business and operations, local events, and weather.

On the last pages of the volume there are recipes for scented oil, rosin size, black

Murphy, David

4

ink, several medicines, and a number of colored dyes.

MSS.

x

SHELF
LOCATION

23-A

Murphy, Eliza Wright.

Papers, 1847-1927; (bulk 1880-1927)
950 items (1.2 linear ft.).

Teacher.

The papers of Eliza Wright Murphy consist of correspondence, poems, school essays, receipts, printed material, reports, and photographs. Most of these items are the personal papers of Eliza and her brothers: Edwin Edgar Murphy (1874-1914), John Gerald Murphy (b. 1872), Paul Percy Murphy (b. 1878), Isaac Wright Murphy, and C.C. Murphy, referred to as "Neil." Also includes material concerning the Arran-on-Black River Literary and Historical Society in Wilmington, N.C., including programs, minutes, memos, and reports, and the Presbyterian

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x

Murphy, Eliza Wright.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Mission Hospital in Kiangyin, China. The correspondence consists of several hundred letters to Eliza and her brothers from friends and relatives in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. News about local events and the correspondent's personal life are the chief subjects discussed. Correspondents outside of the immediate family included members of the Vidal and Wright families.

Inventory available in the repository.

1. Kiangyin
China) 2. Ar
Literary and

Hospital (Kiangyin,
ran-on-Black River
Historical Society

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MSS.

x

Murphy, Eliza Wright.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

(Wilmington, N.C.) 3. Presbyterian
Church--Missions. 4. Women--
Correspondence. 5. Presbyterians--
North Carolina. 6. North Carolina--
Social life and customs. 7. South
Carolina--Social life and customs. 8.
Florida--Social life and customs. 9.
Wilmington (N.C.)--Social life and
customs. 10. Family life--North
Carolina. I. Murphy, Edwin Edgar,
1874-1914. II. Murphy, John Gerald b.
1872. III. Murphy, Paul Percy b. 1878.
IV. Murphy, Isaac Wright. V. Murphy,
C. C. VI. Vidal family. VII. Wright
family.

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MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION

Sect. A

Murphy, J. A.

Papers, 1877-1880.

3 items (88 p.).

Sailor in U.S. Navy.

Includes a diary (1877, Feb. 22 - 1878, May 29) of a sailor in the U.S. Navy on the U.S.S. Ashuelot during a cruise in the Far East. Ports visited include several in China and one in Japan: Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Shanghai, and Nagasaki. Two loose items are a uniform circular (Oct. 8, 1880) and an address for Amy Robertson.

1. Genre: Diaries--Sailors.
2. United States. Navy.--Cruise, 1877-1878.
3. Ash uelot (Ship).
4. United Sta tes. Navy.--Sea life.

NcD

20 JAN 88

17364689 NDHYme

Murphy, James Madison

Papers, 1864

Calais, Washington, Co., Maine

Section A 1 item

8-11-67

Murphy, James Madison. Papers, 1864.
Calais, Washington Co., Maine

James Madison Murphy of Calais, Maine, was a private in Co. C, 1st Veteran Maine Infantry, when it was established on Oct. 2, 1864. Special Orders No. 210 had transferred on that date the 7th Maine Regiment into this new regiment. Previously, re-enlisted men and recruits with unexpired terms of service remaining in the 5th and 6th Maine were permanently transferred into a new 7th Maine Battalion; this consolidation at Charlestown,

Murphy, James Madison

2

West Virginia, thus formed a single regiment called the 7th Maine. On Sept. 20, 1864, the name was changed to the 1st Veteran Maine Infantry.

It is probable that James M. Murphy belonged to the 6th Maine before its consolidation into the 1st Veteran Maine. The 6th was composed of men from the eastern section of the State, many of whom were lumberman from the Penobscot River Valley above Bangor. Its center seems to have been Eastport, near the mouth of the St. Croix River. Whether Murphy began service with these men on July 15, 1861, has not been determined;

Murphy, James Madison

3

however, Co. D of the 6th was composed of men from Calais at that time. He probably was in Co. D of the 6th Maine.

Murphy's home at Calais was on the St. Croix River on the Canadian border. With his Civil War journal is a genealogical chart of his family, showing Canadian ties. Murphy engaged in extensive lumbering operations in Nova Scotia before his death in 1885. His papers are the gift of his granddaughter Christine (Murphy) Hohner and her son, Robert Arthur Hohner.

During the fall of 1861 the skill of the trained woodsmen in the 6th Maine was used to

fell forests and to erect bridges, forts and breastworks. The regiment fought in ten general engagements, during which it suffered heavy casualties. Surviving this terrible fighting by the 6th Maine were Captain Alexander Sumner of Lubec and a few other officers from Calais and Eastport who had entered the 1st Veteran Maine. Captain Sumner commanded Co. C.

Young Murphy's journal begins with brief descriptions of the country around Harper's Ferry, the base of the VI Corps of the Union Army. He states he has already been up the Valley once and knows it "pretty well."

Murphy, James Madison

5

(Confederate General Early had been fighting all the month of Sept. at Berryville, Lock's Ford, and Sycamore Ford.) New recruits coming in to fill the regiment and brigade were greeted on the night of the eighteenth of Sept. by fighting between the XIX Corps of Sheridan's Army and Early's Troops at Berryville.

The 1st Maine marched to Openquon Creek on Sept. 19, 1864, to fight in the 4th Battle of Winchester. Following the retreat of the Confederate Army, the 1st Maine helped to defeat General Early at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864. On the 29th James Murphy reported the sky aglow

with fire from the direction of Staunton as the Union Cavalry raids began a scorched earth policy. James Murphy marched back and forth between Harrisonburg and Strasburg. On Oct. 5, 1864, the Valley was again ablaze on orders of General Sheridan, who was destroying everything of any importance to the Confederates. Rations were short. After guard duty and counter-marching the 1st Maine was near Cedar Creek on Oct. 14, 1864.

In the surprise of the Union Army at Cedar Creek, the 1st Marine Veterans retreated, but

Murphy, James Madison

7

fought as they fell back, while General Wright of the VI Corps tried to reform the VIII and XIX Corps to stop the Confederates.

By Oct. 25 the regiment was in winter quarters at Strasburg. Foraging increased as did cold weather. Drills and reviews were the order of the day. James Murphy mentioned Capt. Sumner, Major Fletcher and Colonel Hyde. The soldiers gave Lincoln and Johnson a majority over McClellan and Pendleton in the Presidential election,

On Nov. 9 the 1st Veteran Maine moved into

winter quarters at Winchester to become the rear guard of the Union Army in the Shenandoah Valley.

After the end of Murphy's journal, he went in December with his regiment to Washington and down to Patrick Station in Virginia, where the regiment was at the end of the war. This record of the 1st Veteran Maine is found in the history of the regiment in Whitman, William E. S., and Charles H. True, Maine in the War for the Union (Lewiston, Me., 1865). See also references in The War of the Rebellion. A

Murphy, James Madison 9
Compilation of the Official Records of the
Union and Confederate States. Series I, Vol.
XLIII.

MSS.

x

Murphy, Joseph E.

Notebooks, 1922-1924 (bulk 1906-1907).

10 items.

Notebooks kept by Murphy while studying at the Philadelphia Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia Textile School. Notebooks contain lecture notes, textile diagrams, and fabric with textile samples.

1. Philadelphia Museum and School of Industrial Art.
2. Textile design--Pennsylvania.
3. Textile fabrics--Pennsylvania--Sample books.
4. Genre: Textiles.



NcD

27 JUN 95

32714270 NDHYme

Murphy-Cronly Family

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Murray, E. B.

Papers, 1855-1865

Walnut Hill, Franklin County, Ga.

Sec. A
8-1-58

4 items
23 items added, 6-14-62

Murray, E. B. Papers, 1855-1865. Walnut Hill,
Ga. 4 items. Sketch.

This collection consists of one letter by and three letters to E. B. Murray. His son, Lt. William C. Murray, writes in 1861 discussing the election of a regimental commander. A letter of 1863 mentions Confederate Gen. G. J. Pillow and food.

E. B. Murray in 1864 complains of excessive rain; numerous refugees; and high corn and bacon prices.

A letter of 1864 from the 29th Regt. of Ga. mentions Confederate Col. Goode Bryan and the

Murray, E. B.

2

death of Lt. Murray.

23 items added, 6-14-62: Business papers of E. B. Murray and his son W. C. Murray. Two items dated Jan. 6, 1864, pertain to an election in Franklin County. An account of March 1, 1864, contains a listing of clothing of men in Company B of the 29th Georgia Volunteers (Infantry). A tax form for agricultural goods is dated March 29, 1865.

Murray, F. A.

Medical Notebook, 1795-1796.

Edinburgh, Scotland.

ca. 320 pp. Boards. $21\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 cm.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

4-8-60

Murray, F. A. Medical Notebook, 1795-1796.
Edinburgh, Scotland. 1 vol. Sketch.

A notebook on the lectures of Alexander Monro, Andrew Duncan, Joseph Black, Thomas C. Hope, and James Hamilton on chemistry, physiology, gynecology, and medical jurisprudence.

Murray, Henry S.

6

Papers, 1862-1864

Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

Section A

5 items

3-14-57

GUIDE

Murray, Henry S. Papers, 1862-1864. Goshen,
Orange Co., N. Y. 5 items. Sketch

Capt. Henry S. Murray of the 124th N. Y.
Regt., 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, II Corps,
Army of the Potomac, writes letters home to
his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. William
Murray, Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y. In late
1862 he describes his arrival in Washington,
D. C., and his life in the tents and camps
around Washington. The concluding letters
deal with his attempts at securing a promotion
to the rank of major.

Murray, John, Sr. and Jr.

Papers, 1826-1842

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item

1 item added, 3-14-68

2-5-68

Murray, John, Sr. and Jr. Papers, 1842.
London, England

John Murray (1778-1843) and his son John Murray (1808-1892) were distinguished publishers in London.

On Dec. 12, 1842, William Drysdale of Edinburgh discussed the attempts that were being made there and in London to erect monuments in memory of Thomas Muir and his companions who were arrested and convicted for sedition in 1793. Drysdale made a speech in opposition. He was apparently Sir William Drysdale, city treasurer (d. 1843) whose obituary appeared in

Murray, John, Sr. and Jr.

2

The Gentleman's Magazine.

1 item added, 3-14-68: On Oct. 21, 1826,
Sir John Malcolm sent a copy of Persia,
probably his Sketches of Persia, for the printer
to make certain calculations.

MSS.

X

Murray, Maria W.

Letters, 1842-1845.

15 items.

Housewife, New York City. Born Maria Walton. Married Robert Murray, Jr., captain of trading ship AVALANCHE.

Mostly letters to her husband Robert Murray during his absences. Topics include: her existence and feelings while separated from her husband; her deference to him; news of other ship captains and their families; religious views; her husband's business and difficult times in the economy; the Market Street Dutch Reformed Church, its minister, Isaac Ferris, and relations with the church in Holland; the Murray and Walton families of New York City and

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MSS.

X

Murray, Maria W.

Letters, ...

(Card 2)

Lincoln County, Maine; the ship
AVALANCHE; and attitudes toward love,
the trials of life, and death.

1. Housewives--New York.
2. Walton family.
3. Murray family.
4. Husband and wife.
5. Love.
6. Bereavement.
7. Ferris, Isaac, 1798-1873.
8. Dutch Reformed Church.
9. Avalanche (Ship).
10. Shipmasters--New York.
11. United States--Commerce.
12. Shipping.
13. Women and religion--New York.
14. Murray, Robert, Jr.
15. New York (City)--Social life and customs.

NCD

20 OCT 90

22540391 NDHYme

MSS.

x

Murray, Pauli, 1910-

Letter: to Family and friends, 1976
Dec. 21.

2 items.

Lawyer, civil rights activist, poet, teacher, and the first African-American woman to be ordained into the Anglican Communion, U.S.A.

One xerox copy of a letter by Murray at Christmas, 1976, enclosing an invitation to Murray's ordination into the Episcopal priesthood at the Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Washington, D.C. This reflective letter provides an autobiographical perspective on Murray's training for the ministry; aspects of her career in law; her dedication to civil rights, especially for women and

NcD

29 JUL 93 28533944 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Murray, Pauli, 1910-

Letter: ...

(Card 2)

African-Americans; and the individuals
who influenced her life.

1. Afro-American women clergy--
- Correspondence.
2. Women lawyers--
- United States.
3. Episcopal Church--
- Education.
4. Afro-American civil
- rights workers--Correspondence.
5. Washington Cathedral

NcD

29 JUL 93

28533944 NDHYme

MSS.
Small Coll.

Murray, William.

Letters, 1862-1864.

5 items.

Orange Co., New York resident.

Collection contains letters from Murray's son (H.S.M.), who was in the Union Army. He wrote to his parents from Maryland, Virginia, and Washington. The son discusses camp life and the war.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

***lcs**

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587198 NDHYme

Murray, William

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Murrell, John Cobbs

Papers, 1822 (1852-1876) 1882

Lynchburg, Campbell Co., Va.

Section A

38 items

5-28-57

GUIDE

Murrell, John Cobbs. Papers, 1822 (1852-1876)
1882. Lynchburg, Campbell Co., Va. 38 items.
Sketch.

John C. Murrell was a prominent Lynchburg lawyer, and Commonwealth's attorney for the county from 1865 until his death in 1879. He married Frances Cornelia Smithson. Their son, William McKendree (b. 1854), was Commonwealth's attorney for the County from 1879 to 1912 and was later reappointed to the same position. This collection contains mostly lawyers' correspondence. Subjects include personal, business, and legal

affairs; personal debts; and bankruptcy. Names mentioned include W. T. Smithson, E. Bolling, R. K. Mead, D. J. Hartsook, and Geo. Wm. Dabney.

Robert Garlick Hill Kean, Lynchburg lawyer, writes to John C. Murrell on Mar. 31, 1870, discussing legal affairs and mentioning the Lynchburg law firm of Charles Minor Blackford, Sr. and Thomas Jellis Kirkpatrick, whose papers are in this department.

This collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

Murrell, William

C

Papers, 1793-1851

Stateburg, Sumter Co., S. C.

Cab. 81 146 items & 1 vol.

5-7-35

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Murrell, William. Papers, 1793-1831.
Stateburg, Sumter County, South Carolina

William Murrell was a merchant of Stateburg, South Carolina after the Revolution but during the war he was General Sumter's commissary of public stores. After the war Wm. Murrell and Tho. Sumter were partners in a merchandising firm under the name of William Murrell and Co.

William Murrell's wife died in 1790 leaving him with two small children: James born in 1786, and Mary born in 1788. James Murrell was

educated as a lawyer, married and had four children: Frances Constantia, Mary Sumter, James, and Baker. James Murrell died before his father sometime prior to 1824. Mary Miller attended a Moravian school at Bethlehem, Penn. for three years and later married John Ebunt Millerry, a lawyer of Sumterville, S. C.

William Murrell was a man of excellent education as his letters attest. He was an Episcopalian. His death occurred early in Jan. 1830.

He was also a local politician of some note, playing an important part in the election to choose a convention town for adopting the constitution in 1788. Murrell and Thomas Sumter were involved in dealings with soldiers scrip. By 1793 Sumter's and Murrell's partnership was ended and there were some slight business differences because Sumter sued Murrell for a considerable sum in 1798 and Murrell won a judgment against Sumter in May 1802.

This collection contains letters from General Thomas Sumter, Richard Furman, Thomas Smith Grimke and De Saussure. It also includes Murrell's letter book containing 314 pages of closely written mss. These letters reveal Murrell as a merchant with heavy dealings in cotton and indigo. There are also many personal references in the letters. As a whole it is a very valuable collection. See also John B. Miller and John McNair For Murrell's general activities see Anne King Gregorie, Thomas Sumter, Columbia, S.C., 1931.

Treasure Room

L- 3067

4

Murrell, William

Letter Book, 1795-1812.

Stateburg, Sumter Co., S. C.

314 p.

Calf.

21 x 32 cm.

[See main file for sketch of Murrell.]

[This is a valuable letter book of a merchant
who was at one time a partner of Gen. Thomas
Sumter. Murrell dealt in cotton and indigo
chiefly, but also sold sundries ordered
from Charleston.

June 11, 1937.